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## Lebanon Woos Syria On Eve of Conference

By Herbert H. Denton  
 Washington Post Service

BEIRUT — The Lebanese government is seeking to repair relations with Syria only a month after Beirut feared that Syrian support of opposition forces was aimed at toppling the government, observers said.

The tactic is aimed at trying to reduce tensions before a meeting in Geneva next week of the Lebanese factions, who include Syria's allies. Syria and Saudi Arabia will have observers at the conference.

On Wednesday, President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon telephoned President Hafez al-Assad of Syria to invite him formally to send an observer. The call was their first direct contact in eight months. On Friday, aides said Mr. Gemayel had intended to fly by helicopter to Damascus to meet with Mr. Assad but the trip was postponed for unexplained reasons.

Western observers here familiar with the Gemayel government's thinking said its representatives in Geneva next week had decided to start by saying "encouraging things" to the Syrians.

Reports here and in Damascus described the 15-minute telephone conversation between Mr. Gemayel and Mr. Assad as friendly. "Let's remain in touch," Mr. Assad reportedly said at the end.

Informal diplomatic sources said that Syria would be represented at next week's conference by Foreign Minister Abdel-Halim Khaddam, Reuters reported.

The basic hope is that the reconciliation conference can be more a reconciliation of people rather than an immediate resolution of all the military and political disputes.

The United States hopes that the talks lead to formation of a coalition government that includes the warring factions to deal with such matters as revising the country's 1943 national pact that gives precedence to the Maronite Christians and redistributing power-sharing arrangements among the various sects.

Leaders of Lebanon's opposition factions flew to Geneva on Friday.



Walid Jumblat, head of Lebanon's Druze Moslem community, arriving in Geneva Friday for Monday's opening of national reconciliation talks. He is preceded by Rashid Karami, a former prime minister and Sunni Moslem leader.

for the national reconciliation conference, according to news agency reports from Geneva.

Lebanon's Druze leader, Walid Jumblat, whose militia fought the Lebanese Army for control of the Chuf mountains southeast of Beirut when Israeli troops withdrew

U.S. Sets Clocks Back Sunday

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Clocks in Canada and most of the United States will be turned back an hour on Sunday to end six months of daylight saving time and to return to standard time. The exceptions are Arizona, Hawaii and a portion of Indiana that is in the eastern time zone. Those areas do not observe the summer time shift.

from the area last month, arrived from Damascus in a Jordanian-registered plane.

He was accompanied by the leader of the Shiite Moslem Amal militia, Nabih Berri, and former Prime Minister Rashid Karami, a Sunni Moslem. Former President Suleiman Franjeh, a Maronite Christian who led his country at the start of civil war in 1975 and 1976, arrived in a separate U.S.-registered private plane from Syria.

"I hope the conference will lead to peace in Lebanon," Mr. Jumblat said at Geneva airport. He added with a shrug: "We shall see."

Mr. Franjeh, whose family is involved in a blood feud with the Gemayel family, said: "I am very happy to be on the good Swiss soil." (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## Reagan Says Cuba Had Grenada Base; Moscow Says Embassy Was Attacked

### Soviet Lodges A Protest on 'Bandit' Act

By Dusko Doder  
 Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union Friday lodged a formal protest with the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, asserting that a member of its embassy staff in Grenada was injured in a "bandit" attack on the mission carried out by U.S. Air Force planes.

A Foreign Ministry note condemned the encroachment on the inviolability of a diplomatic mission and warned that the U.S. government "bears full responsibility for the life and security of Soviet citizens in Grenada."

[In Washington, the State Department denied Friday that American aircraft or ground troops had fired on the Soviet Embassy, but confirmed that Soviet officials had complained that some of their personnel had been slightly wounded, David Shribman of The New York Times reported.]

Havana denied U.S. charges of a Cuban buildup on Grenada while Britain said finding weapons caches on the island did not justify an invasion.

[In Washington, the Republican-controlled Senate voted, 64 to 20, Friday to require the president to withdraw U.S. forces from Grenada within the 60-day limit of the War Powers Act. The Senate acted the day after the Democratic-controlled House Foreign Affairs Committee approved a similar measure, 32 to 2. The bill is scheduled to come before the full House Monday.]

The Soviet protest coincided with a sharp escalation of personal invective directed at President Ronald Reagan that included virtual assertions that he is "a bandit, liar and murderer."

Speaking on the principal national television news program, a commentator, Gennadiy Borovik, condemned Mr. Reagan's foreign policy as a "brazen" attempt to impose American terms on other nations through military force. He linked Grenada and the invasion of Grenada two days later. Because of widespread criticism in Congress, the Reagan administration has been defensive all week in explaining what it has been doing.

"If one is a bandit, liar and murderer in Grenada and Lebanon, he could not be different on the shores of Lake Geneva," Mr. Borovik said.

In a rejoinder to the president's televised address Thursday night, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



U.S. soldiers with a 30-caliber machine gun mounted on a jeep at Grenada's Point Salinas airport, which was captured after U.S. and Caribbean forces invaded the island Tuesday.

## Reagan Cites Urgent U.S. Interests Speech Justifying Invasion Links Lebanon and Grenada

By Bernard Gwertzman  
 New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan used his speech Thursday night to justify the invasion of Grenada and the U.S. Marines' presence in Lebanon in terms of vital U.S. interests that go beyond earlier explanations provided by the administration.

"The events in Lebanon and Grenada, though oceans apart, are closely related," he said.

These have been agitated days in Washington because of the coincidence of two perplexing developments of the past week: the bombing in Beirut Sunday that left more than 200 U.S. Marines, sailors and soldiers dead, and the invasion of Grenada two days later. Because of widespread criticism in Congress, the Reagan administration has been defensive all week in explaining what it has been doing.

Given Mr. Reagan's belief that the Soviet Union and its allies are trying to take advantage of U.S. weakness anywhere in the world, it was perhaps inevitable that he would describe the developments as part of a global East-West struggle.

in which the United States is blocking Soviet efforts to upset the balance of power. But his words were considerably more toned down than some off-the-cuff remarks earlier in the week.

The Marines and U.S. Army Rangers went into Grenada, he suggested, not only to rescue American medical students and help other Caribbean countries restore law and order — the explanations he and Secretary of State George P. Shultz provided the day the invasion began — but also to block the Russians and the Cubans.

Mr. Reagan's description of the situation in Grenada was more restrained than that of his aides, who contended beforehand that the invasion had come just in time to prevent "another Angola" — a reference to the African country that has 25,000 Cuban troops to protect it from South African-backed insurgents.

In regard to Lebanon, Mr. Reagan said the Marines must remain there not only to facilitate stability and to police the withdrawal of foreign troops — the explanation given for the past year — but also to offset growing Syrian power, supported by the Soviet Union. That is particularly the case, he suggested, when the Israelis have shown little inclination to stand and fight in the Beirut area.

Only the United States and the other members of the multinational force in Lebanon can keep the Syrians from toppling the government of President Amin Gemayel, the administration believes.

"If terrorism and intimidation succeed, it will be a devastating blow to the peace process and to Israel's search for a genuine security," Mr. Reagan said. "It won't just be Lebanon sentenced to a future of chaos. Can the United States, or the free world for that matter, stand by and see the Middle East incorporated into the Soviet bloc?"

In this season of heightened oratory, there has been much more talk of the use of force than at any time in recent years. The White House publicly said Sunday that when it discovers who was behind the Beirut explosion, the United States will retaliate.

On Wednesday Mr. Reagan told a group of visitors, "I think the evidence that I have is sufficient that this last horrendous act involved Iranian terrorists and they were facilitated in their entry and in the provision of the munitions by the Syrians."

Thursday night, he said, "Those who directed this atrocity must be dealt justice. They will be." In Paris on Thursday, Mr. Shultz told the British, French and Italian foreign ministers that the United States was considering options for retaliation. Those could be rather benign, such as providing military assistance to Iraq, which is locked in a war with Iran, or more dramatic, such as an attack on a Syrian position. State Department officials cautioned against drawing any conclusions, but one official said that "after Grenada, anything is possible."

The apparent purpose of the speech Thursday, however, was to be tough but not bellicose at a time when many allies are concerned that Mr. Reagan has been too quick on the trigger in Grenada and too explosive in his vocabulary.

The president seemed to be hoping that by standing firm in Lebanon, the United States and its allies (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Reagan reiterated his assertion that U.S. Marines and Army Rangers were ordered to invade Grenada because of concern for the safety of 1,000 American citizens there, but he also made it clear that ridding the tiny but strategically located island of Cuban forces was a primary objective.

A senior administration official, briefing reporters minutes before the president went on television to discuss the Grenada invasion and the Lebanese crisis, said, "Cuba intended to exploit Grenada as a major base of operations in that part of the world."

Mr. Reagan defended his decision to keep Marines in Lebanon in the aftermath of the Beirut massacre on grounds that the Mideast country was vital to the nation's security. At the same time, he pledged to see that the Marines "are given the greatest possible protection."

The president said that although oceans apart, events in Lebanon and Grenada were related because the Soviet Union had encouraged violence in both countries and "provides direct support through a network of surrogates and terrorists."

Speaking of the coup that recently replaced a Marxist government in Grenada with one that he said was even more radical and more devoted to Fidel Castro's Cuba, Mr. Reagan said it was "no coincidence that when the thugs tried to wrest control over Grenada, there were 30 Soviet advisers and hundreds of Cuban military and paramilitary forces on the island."

When U.S. forces landed on Grenada, the president said, the United States communicated with the governments of Cuba and the Soviet Union and offered to provide (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## Troops Found Arms, Other Equipment

By Jack Nelson  
 Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has stated that U.S. forces on Grenada discovered "a complete base with weapons and communications equipment which makes it clear a Cuban occupation of the island had been planned."

In a televised address from the White House Thursday night, Mr. U.S. commander in Grenada says "it could be weeks" before resistance is quelled. Page 3.

Many returning American students expressed relief over the U.S. intervention. Page 3.

## Soviet Forces in Afghan Stalemate Mighty Machine Seems to Have Run Low on Motivation

By William Branigan  
 Washington Post Service

DASR-E RIVAT, Afghanistan — Baishem, the son of a peasant family in the Soviet Central Asian republic of Turkmenistan, knew little about Afghanistan when he was drafted into the Soviet Army three years ago. But enough information had filtered across the border to make him doubt Moscow's version of what was going on there.

"On TV nearly every night they showed American tanks and planes

### AFGHANISTAN Inside a Soviet War Zone

Last of five articles

in Afghanistan," he said. "They tried to show that the Americans and Chinese were fighting us there. But we knew it was the people in Afghanistan who were fighting the Soviets."

After three months' training as an infantryman assigned to carry a rocket-propelled grenade launcher, Baishem said, he was sent south across the border to join the fight himself.

"My superiors didn't tell me where I was going," he said. "They



A soldier called Baishem, who defected from the Soviet Army after being captured, is now a mujahidin.

just sent me to Afghanistan." Three months later, he was picking fruit in an orchard near his base at Jabal Os Saraj when he was suddenly surrounded by armed mujahidin, the Islamic guerrillas bat-

ting the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan. He surrendered and indicated to his captors that he wanted to defect because he was born a Moslem.

"They welcomed me to the Panjshir [Valley]," Baishem said. "They showed me how to pray and observe Moslem laws. I've been here two and a half years now and I don't want to go back."

"If I go back, [the Soviet authorities] will kill me," he added.

Now Baishem is called Abdullah and speaks the local language fairly fluently. He again wears a Soviet uniform and carries a Soviet-made Kalashnikov assault rifle, but now it is in the service of the mujahidin of the Panjshir Valley at this guerrilla base about 90 miles (145 kilometers) north of Kabul.

"Here life is much better than in my home village," he said. "I am free here, but there I and my family were not free."

"I am happy I am fighting against the Soviets," Baishem added, "because I am a Moslem and I am fighting against non-Moslems."

At an isolated farmhouse in a side valley south of here, four other Soviet citizens do not share Baishem's freedom.

They were captured in January in different places outside the Panjshir and brought here as prisoners of war. They wear green Afghan clothes with jackets and rubber sandals. All are blond, fresh-faced and young — two are 19 and two are 20 years old. They appear bewildered, at times frightened.

Like Baishem, the four prisoners seemed to have little idea what they were fighting for in Afghanistan. Together, they symbolize a major failure of the Soviet war effort here.

In the nearly four years since Moscow intervened in Afghanistan and installed an obedient client government with a veteran Communist, Babrak Karmal, as president, Soviet troops have often proved to be ineffective in combat, with low morale and no clear concept of whom they are supposed to be fighting or why.

For the most part poorly trained, badly motivated and unprepared for guerrilla warfare in rugged, mountainous terrain, the Soviet Army has failed to make any significant headway against the mujahidin. Instead, it has become bogged down in a stalemate against bands of disorganized, lightly armed Islamic warriors whose main weapons are courage and fierce dedication to their cause.

According to U.S. estimates, the (Continued on Page 4, Col. 6)



About 200 Cubans wait on a hill overlooking Grenada's main airport after being taken prisoner by the U.S. invading force. The American force refers to them as prisoners of war.

## Stunned Grenadians Get Firsthand Taste of Modern Warfare

By Edward Cody  
 Washington Post Service

ST. GEORGE'S, Grenada — Stunned and fearful, the residents of St. George's have returned to their hillside streets to survey the damage after a spasm of modern warfare unlike anything this little island has seen.

Butler House, the seat of Grenada's revolutionary government for the last four years, was burned to the ground. Fort Rupert, a disarmed hill, gaping holes in its roof and a dead soldier on the floor.

It was only Thursday that accounts of the invasion began to come out of Grenada. Although a small group of us had reached the island as the invasion began Tuesday morning, a lack of communications prevented us from filing our dispatches.

My first impression as we spluttered into St. George's harbor in a rented fishing boat was of silence. We had heard on a news broadcast that U.S. Marines were already in charge.

As we began to disembark, a blue pickup truck with two soldiers from the People's

Revolutionary Army lurched up. At the sight of the AK-47 assault rifles and the glower on their faces, we understood that the Marines were definitely not in control.

Suddenly, the sky filled with the scream of an A-7 Corsair from the carrier Independence. Anti-aircraft fire coughed from the hills above. A heavy machine gun opened up just down the quay. Young soldiers stepped from hiding places and emptied their AK-47s skyward.

We dashed across the dockside street to St. George's main fire station. Policemen, firemen and stranded passers-by cowered in the corridors. The U.S. forces were nowhere near the capital and U.S. jets were attacking Grenadian Army strongholds.

The ugly sounds of war were ringing in an unlikely setting. St. George's looked lazy, a little tacky but gentle and beautiful. Winding streets rose from the harbor and the Anglican and Roman Catholic churches sat properly on a hill.

After darkness, Corporal Alister George of the People's Revolutionary Army heeded our appeal to be allowed to go to the town's

telex office. The bombing had defeated us, however, damaging a relay station through which foreign-bound telex and telephone calls pass.

Meanwhile, Corporal George told us that General Hudson Austin, the army commander, "is very much in command. All the Revolutionary Council are in battle." General Austin precipitated the crisis when he seized power Oct. 19.

The night was punctuated by shellfire from a 20-ship joint task force offshore. Although it was not apparent at the time, the Grenadian Army was then stealing away from its defenses in the city to reinforce positions south of town.

Fort Frederick on Richmond Hill and its anti-aircraft batteries seemed to be the target most of the night. The water below was red with the flames of Butler House. A youth said the city was silent again. A youth said the city was silent again. A youth said the city was silent again.

About a mile from a hotel where we had spent some of the night, we came across Lieutenant Colonel Ray Smith and his Ma-

rine Amphibious Unit setting up on the park's football field. M-60 tanks, amphibious personnel carriers and a dozen jeeps had taken up positions.

Explosions shattered down the hillside as artillery set off an ammunition dump on a slope above the field. Detonations continued for half an hour.

A platoon leader shouted an order to halt. He checked identification. Later, he asked: "Is the Grenadian Army on our side or theirs?"

Colonel Smith's unit had landed the previous day at Pears Airport on the other side of the island. His men secured it swiftly and reloaded onto ships for a second landing at Queen's Park. He had run into almost no resistance in either spot. In contrast, the 82d Airborne Rangers, had fought with Cubans as well as Grenadians, U.S. spokesmen said.

Curious Grenadians were allowed to approach as the explosions subsided and tension dissipated. The Grenadians, eager to be friendly with the army in charge, thanked the Marines for coming and sought to share their

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### BUSINESS/FINANCE

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■ The Dow Jones average skidded 18.59 in reaction to the fighting in Grenada. Page 7.



## NATO Ministers Urge Soviet to Explain New Missile Plan at Geneva

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MONTEBELLO, Quebec — The NATO defense ministers urged the Soviet Union Friday to explain at the Geneva disarmament talks President Yuri V. Andropov's latest proposals on eliminating some Soviet intermediate-range missiles aimed at Western Europe.

In a statement outlined to reporters at the end of a two-day meeting, the ministers said they "noted with attention" Mr. Andropov's comments in the Soviet press. "The Soviets are invited to explain fully their proposals at the negotiating table," the statement said.

But Caspar W. Weinberger, the U.S. defense secretary, took a skeptical view of Mr. Andropov's statements, saying: "I've not seen any suggestion from the Soviets except that we should not respond" to the Soviet deployment of about 360 SS-20 nuclear missiles in Europe and Asia in recent years.

In his statement Wednesday, Mr. Andropov said it would be "impossible" to continue the Geneva talks if deployment of U.S. missiles begins as scheduled. But he also expressed flexibility on the number of missiles aimed at Western Europe, saying that the Soviet arsenal might be reduced to "about 140" SS-20s, which carry three warheads each. In previous statements, Soviet officials have insisted on keeping at least 162 missiles, the same number as are now maintained by France and Britain.

At their meeting here in Canada, the Western military leaders reaffirmed NATO's decision to deploy the U.S. missiles targeted on Soviet territory. Installation of 572 new weapons is due to begin in December in West Germany and Britain, and later in Italy, Belgium and the Netherlands, unless an arms control agreement is reached first.

The British defense minister, Michael Heseltine, said, "What we will not do is delay without the assurances we have been seeking."

Although there has been little evidence of movement in the Geneva talks, Joseph Luns, the secretary-general of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, said it was not too late to avert the deployment if the Soviet Union bargains seriously. "If there was political will, there could be an agreement in six weeks," he said.

In Washington, the head of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, Kenneth L. Adelman, said Friday the United States would deploy Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Europe regardless of whether the Soviet Union abandoned the arms negotiations in Geneva.

"A walkout by the Soviet Union would be very regrettable, but we would still deploy," Mr. Adelman said. "We have been talking and negotiating with the Soviet Union now for over two years when there have been deploying more than 300 warheads since the talks began on top of the hundreds that they had."

In other developments related to arms control:

- In Vienna, the leading Soviet negotiator at the East-West troop reduction talks said the Warsaw Pact would reconsider its approach to the talks if the United States deployed new medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe as planned.

- The negotiator, Viktor Mikhailov, said at a news conference marking 10 years of the talks that in the event of U.S. deployments, "the Warsaw Pact countries will take this new situation into account and take an appropriate decision."
- The Vienna talks, which involve 19 NATO and Warsaw Pact states,



James E. Goodby, chief U.S. negotiator at a preliminary disarmament conference of 35 nations in Helsinki, spoke Friday with reporters kneeling at a small table he sat at.

are aimed at reaching agreement on reducing troops and conventional weapons in Central Europe.

- In The Hague, protesters began to arrive Friday for a weekend anti-nuclear demonstration that was expected to draw hundreds of thousands.

Although the Netherlands is scheduled to get 48 of the 464 cruise missiles to be deployed by NATO, opposition to them is strong. Because of that, the government has delayed deciding whether to accept them.

- In Helsinki, the first week of a 35-nation meeting to lay the groundwork for a disarmament conference in Stockholm ended

Friday with both the Soviet and U.S. delegations expressing pleasure at the progress made.

"We have had a very good week," the chief U.S. negotiator, James E. Goodby, said. "There are specific issues to be ironed out, but we are very optimistic."

His Soviet counterpart, Oleg Grinevsky, also sounded optimistic.

- In Ottawa, Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau of Canada embarked on a mission to bridge what he perceives as the widening chasm between the United States and the Soviet Union on nuclear arms control.

(AP, UPI, Reuters)

## Chilean Protesters Clash With Police in 3 Cities; 2 Are Killed in Santiago

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SANTIAGO — Hundreds of protesters clashed with police in three cities Thursday, and two demonstrators were killed in Santiago when a bus swerved to avoid a flaming barricade and crashed into a crowd.

Hospital sources said that at least 30 people were injured in Santiago, Valparaiso and Concepcion, in the latest "day of national protest" against the government of General Augusto Pinochet. Police said about 70 people were arrested.

Officials reported 57 arrests in the capital of Santiago and nine in the port city of Valparaiso, about 70 miles (113 kilometers) west of Santiago. Most of the arrests were made at universities.

All major opposition parties backed the demonstrations, but they were less extensive and less violent than the ones held in the past six months.

Inhabitants of working-class neighborhoods in Santiago set up barricades of burning tires and debris in suburban streets and banded on pots and pans in their homes.

A passenger bus that swerved to avoid a flaming barricade crashed into a group of demonstrators, killing two of them.

In some poor sectors of the capital, protesters hurled stones at cars speeding past the barricades.

Only in Concepcion, a port city 300 miles to the south, did the government authorize a rally. About 10,000 people gathered there to hear a speech by Gabriel Valdes, a former foreign minister and the leader of the banned Christian Democratic Party.

Mr. Valdes urged General Pinochet to "abdicate," after 10 years of authoritarian rule. After his speech, police used tear gas to disperse more than 100 youths who tried to

march from the rally to the city's central square.

In Santiago, the military governor prohibited a rally called by the National Workers Command, prompting its leaders to call for peaceful protests. The command includes five federations representing about one-fifth of Chile's one million workers. It is led by Rodolfo Seguel, president of the copper miners' union federation.

Mr. Seguel said he, two other leaders of the command and several followers were beaten by 10 policemen during a silent march by about 100 people to the copper union headquarters. Earlier, they delivered a list of labor grievances to General Pinochet's office.

(UPI, AP)

## 2 Children Die As Quake Hits Canada, U.S.

The Associated Press

CHALLIS, Idaho — An earthquake struck eight Northwest states and portions of Canada on Friday morning, killing two children and heavily damaging the business district of a small Idaho town.

A stone storefront collapsed in this 800-resident community, killing a 7-year-old girl and a 6-year-old boy as they were walking to school, said Diane Wren, administrative assistant for the Custer County sheriff's department.

At least three people were injured in other accidents.

In Mackay, population about 550, all buildings in the central business district were extensively damaged, fire department officials said.

The quake, measuring 6.9 on the Richter scale, was felt in an area roughly bordered by Dickinson, North Dakota; Portland, Oregon; Prince George, British Columbia, and Salt Lake County, Utah. Authorities said it was the strongest earthquake to hit the contiguous 48 states since 1959.

An earthquake registering 6 on the Richter scale, which measures ground motion, can cause severe damage, and a tremor of 7 is considered a major earthquake capable of widespread, heavy damage.

The quake was felt in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Nevada, Wyoming, Utah, Montana and North Dakota and in the Canadian provinces of Alberta and British Columbia.

Waverly Person, a spokesman for the U.S. Geological Survey in Golden, Colorado, said the quake struck just west of Idaho's tallest peak, 12,662-foot (3,867-meter) Borah Peak, along the Big Lost River 110 miles (178 kilometers) northwest of Pocatello. It lasted 30 to 60 seconds.

Within two hours, more than 15 aftershocks were recorded. The largest measured 4.4 on the Richter scale, scientists said.

No damage was reported to the 15-reactor Idaho National Engineering Laboratory near Idaho Falls, where units were automatically shut off by seismographic monitors, said an official spokesman.

## Man Found Guilty In Extortion Case

United Press International

CHICAGO — A federal jury found James Lewis guilty Thursday of extortion for sending a letter to the makers of Tylenol demanding \$1 million to "stop the killings" after a series of deaths from cyanide last year.

Seven persons in the Chicago area died last fall after ingesting Extra-Strength Tylenol capsules that had been loaded with cyanide. No one has been charged in the deaths, and prosecutors have taken pains to insist that Mr. Lewis is not a suspect.

Mr. Lewis's attorney admitted at the beginning of the trial that his client had written the letter to Johnson & Johnson Co., but contended he did it to embarrass his wife's former employer. The letter asked that the \$1 million be placed in a nonactive bank account belonging to Mrs. Lewis's former employer.

## Lebanon's Overtures to Syria Mitterrand Says Beirut Killers Cannot Escape

(Continued from Page 1)

and I hope that the mission with which I have been charged will be for the good of Lebanon and perhaps the whole Middle East."

The Lebanese leaders started arriving in Switzerland five days after explosive-filled trucks crashed into buildings occupied by the U.S. and French contingents of the multinational peacekeeping force in Beirut, killing at least 226 U.S. marines and 56 French paratroopers.

At a news conference Thursday in Baalbek, Lebanon, Hussein Mussavi, a pro-Iranian Shiite Moslem whose splinter group has been blamed by some Western officials for Sunday's explosions, denied that he had taken part in the attacks.

But Mr. Mussavi, who heads a Shiite organization called Islamic Amal, which split from the mainstream Amal last year, said he saluted what he called "this good

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Argentines Gather for Peronist Rally

BUENOS AIRES (UPI) — Thousands of Argentines crowded into Buenos Aires Friday for a speech by the Peronist candidate for president, Isidro Luder, in the party's final rally before Sunday's election.

The people assembled on the same avenue where Eva Peron, the charismatic second wife of Juan, the three-time president, turned down a move to make her vice president in 1951. Many of those arriving for the rally wore the images of Juan and Eva Peron on headbands.

Despite their strength, the Peronists were hard-pressed to match a turnout of 500,000 to 900,000 demonstrators who turned out Wednesday to hear Mr. Luder's main rival, the Radical Party candidate, Raul Alfonsin. The elections are planned to return the government to civilian control seven years after a military coup.

### Lifeboat Found in Search for U.S. Ship

BEIJING — Chinese ships and helicopters searching the South China Sea for an American oil-drilling ship missing with 79 crew members have found a lifeboat adrift and a long object projecting from the seabed near where the ship was drilling, the Chinese news agency said Friday. But it said there was no certainty that the object and the boat had come from the ship, the 5,930-ton Glomar Java Sea, which disappeared Wednesday during a tropical storm.

Earlier Friday, Western oil industry sources in Beijing said the ship had been found south of Hainan Island and that all crew were feared drowned. The U.S. Navy reported receiving two SOS signals from the ship, which is owned by Global Marine Deepwater Drilling of Houston, and is on lease to Atlantic Richfield. The area south of Hainan Island is highly sensitive because Vietnam has accused China of violating its sovereignty by allowing foreign companies to search for oil there.

### Belgium Expels 2 Soviet Diplomats

BRUSSELS (AP) — Two Soviet diplomats have been accused of espionage in Belgium and have been asked to leave the country, the government said Friday.

Justice Minister Jean Gol said they were Yuri Chitnov, a second secretary, and Alexander Kondratieff, a third secretary, at the Soviet Embassy. Mr. Gol said that Mr. Kondratieff's activities had been discovered by counterintelligence agents. He was trying to recruit Belgian agents, namely a reserve army officer, Mr. Gol said.

The minister said that Mr. Chitnov was interested in military equipment and had been spotted by military intelligence officers. The newspaper *Gazet van Antwerpen* said the two diplomats left Brussels last Saturday. This made a total of six Soviet diplomats expelled from Belgium over the past 14 months, in addition to four Bulgarians also asked to leave the country.

### Honduras Says U.S. Troops Must Stay

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras (AP) — U.S. troops will be needed in Honduras indefinitely unless the leftist government of Nicaragua is overthrown, the Foreign Ministry says. About 3,500 U.S. troops have been involved in exercises here since August.

In a news release issued on Thursday, the Foreign Ministry said it would also ask to become an associated free state of the United States, much like Puerto Rico, a U.S. possession, unless the Sandinist government is removed. The statement said these were "extreme hypotheses" that would come about "only if America allows the consolidation of the Communist system in Nicaragua."

Also on Thursday, military chiefs from Honduras, El Salvador, Guatemala and Panama ended a series of meetings in Tegucigalpa. They reportedly discussed Nicaragua, which has had border clashes with Honduras several times in the past two years.

### French Socialist Warns Communists

BOURG-EN-BRESSE, France (Reuters) — The leading official of the governing Socialist Party on Friday warned the party's Communist partners in the cabinet to stop slipping at government policy.

The Socialist first secretary, Lionel Jospin, said at the party congress here that if the criticism did not stop, the credibility of the governing alliance would be lost. Political sources said Mr. Jospin was speaking with President Francois Mitterrand's approval.

Mr. Jospin was particularly critical of the Communist Party's call for French nuclear forces to be taken into consideration at U.S.-Soviet arms talks in Geneva. He also stung out the Communists' failure to give full backing to France's role in Chad and in Lebanon, and its reservations about some aspects of the government's economic policy. He did not spell out the consequences of a Communist refusal to be more supportive.

### 11 Polish Dissidents Are Offered Exile

WARSAW (Reuters) — The Polish government said Friday that 11 leading dissidents awaiting trial on charges of trying to overthrow the state would be released if they agreed to emigrate to the West for a certain time.

An official said the offer applied to seven top officials of the banned Solidarity union movement and four leaders of the former Workers' Self-Defense Committee, known as KOR. The eleven, who include KOR's founder, Jacek Kuron, have been in prison since Poland's Communist rulers declared martial law in 1981. The other KOR leaders include Adam Michnik, Henryk Wujec and Zbigniew Romaszewski. The most senior of the Solidarity leaders awaiting trial is Andrzej Gwiazda, who was No. 2 to Lech Walesa at the height of Solidarity's challenge to the government.

The official, who is an aide of the government spokesman, Jerzy Urban, said that if the 11 would leave Poland, the Supreme Court would be asked to free them under the terms of the amnesty for Solidarity activists.

### UN Council Assails Pretoria on Namibia

UNITED NATIONS, New York (Reuters) — The Security Council on Friday condemned South Africa for blocking the creation of an independent Namibia from South-West Africa by setting as a precondition the withdrawal of Cuban troops from neighboring Angola.

The United States abstained as the council's 14 other members voted for the resolution.

Washington has supported the South African demand for the withdrawal of an estimated 30,000 Cuban troops in Angola. Officials in Angola and other countries in the region have rejected the demand, saying the issue is unrelated to that of an independent Namibia.

## Reagan Says Cuba Had Grenada Base Ready for Occupation

(Continued from Page 1)

shelter and security to their people on Grenada.

"Regrettably, Castro ordered his men to fight to the death and some did," he said. "The others will be sent to their homelands."

Mr. Reagan said that the United States intended to withdraw its forces as soon as possible. On Thursday, the House Foreign Affairs Committee approved, 32-2, a War Powers resolution requiring withdrawal of American troops from Grenada within 60 days.

Although Mr. Reagan did not

say when the marines might leave, a senior administration official who briefed reporters on the president's speech said that the stay would be brief — "surely not months. We're talking at the outside weeks." He said, however, that when the 3,000-man U.S. force did withdraw, "a small contingent of Americans might be left behind."

The president's decision to invade Grenada has been widely criticized by European allies and Latin American countries, as well as by some congressmen, but he again defended it, both from the standpoint of protecting American lives

and answering a call for help from the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States and Jamaica and Barbados.

"These small, peaceful nations needed our help," he said. "Three of them don't have armies at all and the others have very limited forces. The legitimacy of their request, plus my own concern for our citizens, dictated my decision."

Declaring that "the nightmare of our hostages in Iran must never be repeated," he said that the government had a responsibility to go to the aid of its citizens if their right to life and liberty was threatened.

The administration official said that the Cuban base on Grenada was equipped with sophisticated cryptographic equipment and "a weapons store sufficient to equip terrorists in the thousands." He said the base was "built for Cubans by Cubans ... well beyond any reasonable requirement of the Grenadians' local security."

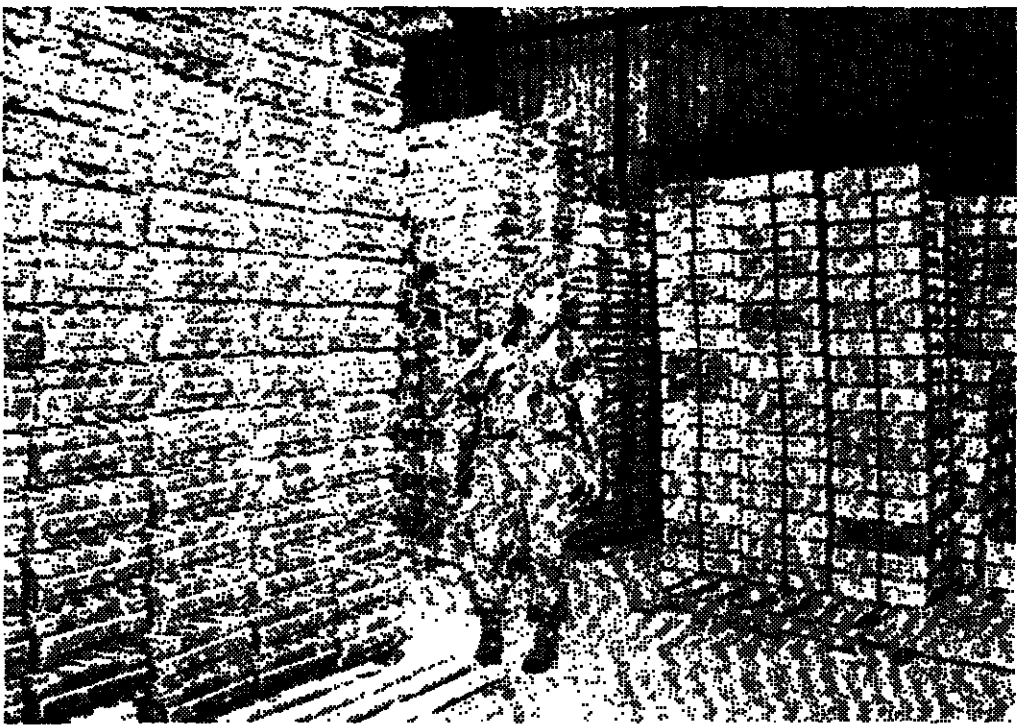
In support of the president's speech, Pentagon officials last Thursday released film of the cache of Soviet-made arms and ammunition discovered on Grenada, which was estimated to be sufficient to keep a 1,000-man combat battalion fighting for more than a month.

The film, shot by military cameramen Thursday morning at a warehouse complex five miles (eight kilometers) north of the Point Salines airport on the island's southern tip, gave one of the first views from Grenada since 1,900 Marines and Army Rangers led an invasion force there Tuesday. Journalists had been barred from the island until Thursday afternoon, when the first press pool was permitted to visit from nearby Barbados.

Weapons and ammunition were stacked high in six houses. Some of the crates, which bore Soviet lettering, were addressed to the Cuban Office of Economics.

Earlier at the White House, Robert C. McFarlane, the national security adviser, disclosed that U.S. forces invading the island had found an extraordinary buildup by the Cubans. "It was clear that from the scale of things that were discovered, we got there just in time," he said.

Mr. Reagan, whose administration has been severely criticized by the press for misleading it about the invasion and refusing to permit reporters to cover it, said that after



A soldier of the invading force stands amid crates of ammunition found in Point Salinas.

## Soviet Says Embassy Was Attacked

(Continued from Page 1)

the government news agency, Tass, used extraordinarily strong language to rebut his "impudent" remarks. It said Mr. Reagan had "institutionalized international terrorism" as a policy of his administration and called this "a new, despicable phenomenon" in international relations.

The note to the U.S. Embassy contained Moscow's first official demand "for the immediate ending of the aggression against Grenada and the immediate withdrawal from there of all the interventionist forces."

It said that U.S. Air Force planes fired on the Soviet Embassy in St. George's, the capital, Wednesday. "Having perpetrated a brazen aggression against the independent Grenadian state, the United States

made yet another crime by encroaching on the inviolability of a diplomatic mission and directly endangering the life of its staff members."

■ **U.S. Denies Embassy Attack**  
David Shribman of *The New York Times* reported from Washington:

The State Department denied Friday that American aircraft or ground troops had fired on the Soviet Embassy in Grenada, but confirmed that Soviet officials had complained that some of their personnel had been slightly wounded.

The statement added that "U.S. and Caribbean peace forces have not fired on the Soviet Embassy." It added that in a contact between an embassy official and American forces, the Soviet official had said that "one Soviet citizen had been slightly injured, but he did not specify the circumstances." An American official said that it was possible the person was injured outside the embassy.

■ **U.K. Wary of Explanation**

The British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, said on British radio Friday, "I think one's got to be very careful before one concludes that the nature of forces and people in an independent country who have been invited there by the government of the country affords a justification for invasion of that country from outside." He was commenting on Mr. Reagan's announcement that U.S. troops had found a large Cuban military base on Grenada.

Cuba, meanwhile, denied that it

was building a big military complex on Grenada. In Havana, Deputy Foreign Minister Ricardo Alarcon said: "The total figure of Cubans on Grenada, including diplomatic personnel, is below 800."

The Soviet Union called Mr. Reagan's reasons for invading Grenada "indiscreet." It said the United States' reasons for invading Grenada were "filthy" excuses like those offered by Nazi Germany for the 1939 invasion of Poland.

None of the Soviet comments directly addressed Mr. Reagan's charge that the Soviet Union and Cuba planned an occupation of Grenada and were turning the Caribbean island's new airfield into a military facility.

(AP, UPI, Reuters)

■ **Senate Votes 60-Day Limit**

The Republican-controlled Senate voted, 64 to 20, Friday to require the president to withdraw U.S. forces from Grenada within the 60-day limit of the War Powers Act. The Associated Press reported.

The timetable calls for troop withdrawal within 60 days unless Congress declares war or otherwise authorizes U.S. forces to stay longer. The president could keep them at their posts for an additional 30 days if he said the extension was needed to withdraw them safely.

Meanwhile, the White House spokesman, Larry M. Speakes, reported Friday an overwhelmingly favorable response to the president's speech, with phone calls and telegrams running 93 percent on the positive side.

## Reagan Cites Vital Interests

(Continued from Page 1)

would persuade the Syrians that it is in their interest not to try to sabotage the Lebanese national reconciliation talks beginning next week in Geneva. He reminded the Syrians of potential U.S. military strength by saying that the battleship *New Jersey* was offshore and could be used to silence any new fighting in the Chuf mountains near Beirut.

The administration says it has pressed President Gemayel to broaden his government to accept Shiite and Druze members who are more acceptable to the Syrians. In another apparent effort to mollify the Syrians, the president did not even mention the Israeli-Lebanese agreement of May 17.

As to the Grenada invasion, Mr. Reagan's message was more implicit. The administration wanted to send a message to Cuba and Nicaragua that the United States has overwhelming military power in the Caribbean basin.

Mr. Reagan avoided any discussion as to whether the U.S. intervention was legal or consistent with the charters of the United Nations or the Organization of American States. He skipped over the contentious issue of whether the War Powers Act was used properly.

He also paid no heed to the concern expressed by allies that the actions in Grenada threatened the cohesion of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization because it would bolster the arguments of those who oppose the new missile deployment in Europe.

## France to Relax Currency Rules 11 Days Early

Reuters

CANNES, France — The French government will lift strict controls on the amount of money French tourists may take abroad in time for the Christmas holidays, the secretary of state for tourism, Roland Carriz, said Friday.

Mr. Carriz, speaking at a congress of the National Travel Agents' Union, said that as of Dec. 20 the government would return to the former system allowing tourists to take up to 5,000 francs (\$625) in currency each time they leave the country. Under controls imposed in March, which were to be lifted Dec. 31, French tourists were limited to 2,000 francs (\$250) in foreign currency for the year and 1,000 francs in French currency each time they left the country.

But he said use of credit cards abroad would remain banned except for businessmen, adding that the government had decided to lift the controversial controls to facilitate holiday travel.

The controls, imposed in March as part of government's austerity plan, were due to be lifted on Dec. 31. They limited French tourists to 2,000 francs (\$250) in foreign currency for the year and 1,000 francs (\$125) in French currency each time they left the country.

Mr. Carriz said that the good for Lebanon and perhaps the whole Middle East."

هكذا من الناحية



## AMERICAN TOPICS

## Swing and a Miss

The navy acknowledges that sailors like to play softball, but not as much as Representative Norman D. Dicks, Democrat of Washington, thinks.

A navy spokesman said an investigation had determined that the congressman was incorrect last week when he said the navy had ordered 4,800 dozen softballs — 57,600 of them — on the last day of the spending year, Sept. 30. Mr. Dicks suggested that sailors must be playing aboard aircraft carriers where home-run balls cannot be recovered.

The only purchase that was somewhat similar, the spokesman said, was 4,800 softballs — not 4,800 dozen — purchased at Norfolk, Virginia, on the last day of fiscal 1982 — not 1983 — for local play and for all the ships stationed at Norfolk. That \$9,936 purchase actually was an example of frugality, the spokesman said, because by buying in bulk, the navy saved \$12,000.

## The Rosenbergs

Thirty years after their execution for espionage, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg are again arousing the sort of passion and division that their case created in 1953.

The Rosenbergs were sentenced to death for passing atomic secrets to the Soviet Union and were electrocuted in Sing Sing at Ossining, New York, after numerous appeals failed. The judge in their case said they had helped to cause many thousands of U.S. casualties in Korea, and President Eisenhower also condemned their crime.

But many Americans have continued to believe that the Rosenbergs were innocent and were the scapegoats of spy fever. Two of them, Walter and Miriam Schneider, published a book called "Invitation to an Inquest" in 1965 and an updated version this year. It coincided with the publication of a book written by former supporters of the Rosenbergs who now believe that Mr. Rosenberg was a spy and his wife probably at least knew of his activities. Ronald Radoosh and Joyce Milton, authors of "The Rosenberg File: A Search for the Truth," nevertheless say that there was improper collusion between the judge and the prosecution at the trial and that the Federal Bureau of Investigation handled evidence in a cavalier and prejudicial manner.

On Oct. 20, the two pairs of authors met for a public debate in New York's Town Hall, a traditional rallying point for the city's radical intelligentsia. In the audience were Julius Rosenberg's sister, Ethel Rosenberg Goldberg, and one of his sons, Michael Meeropol. Both made



The Rosenbergs

angry interjections, directed at the Radoosh-Milton interpretation.

The sides did reach agreement on some points: that Mr. Rosenberg had not known much of value to the Soviet Union and that it was Klaus Fuchs, a British physicist, who had supplied the real atomic secret; that the death penalty was excessive, and that Ethel Rosenberg was probably arrested to bring pressure on her husband. Many lawyers are now urging Congress to allow the opening of all the files in the case, which would effectively signal a fresh trial.

## Exclusive Club

Thirty-six members of Congress may qualify as "pension millionaires" under the congressional retirement system, according to the National Taxpayers Union, a conservative group that is campaigning for changes in federal pension laws to reduce government spending. The group calculates that if Edward M. Kennedy, 51, a Massachusetts Democrat who has been in the Senate since 1962, were to retire after his current term expires, he could receive as much as \$1.58 million in benefits.

Under the system, participating congressmen pay 8 percent of their salaries into the program and become eligible for benefits after five years. Benefits are calculated by multiplying years of service by 2.5 percent of the average of the three highest years' salaries. Under

the most generous Fortune 500 retirement scheme the taxpayers' group could find, Senator Kennedy would be entitled only to \$453,000, it said.

Other well-known politicians who might expect to qualify as "pension millionaires" include Senator Howard H. Baker Jr., a Tennessee Republican and the majority leader, and Senator John G. Tower, a Texas Republican and chairman of the Armed Services Committee. Both men have announced that they will retire next year.

Members of Congress receive annual salaries of \$60,662.50.

## Social Security Safety

The government will begin handing out counterfeit-resistant Social Security cards next week. The cards — red, white and blue and made of the paper used in printing currency — will be distributed to anyone who registers for a new card or applies to replace a lost or stolen card.

The cards were ordered in hopes of cutting down on the \$15 billion a year in government losses involving people who use false identification. But Social Security officials said they did not expect the new cards to cut off fraud completely. "There is no such thing as a tamper-proof card," said James Brown, a spokesman for the Social Security Administration.

## Americana

A nine-year battle over the trademark and patent of Monopoly, which many considered to have been settled last year, is continuing.

In August 1982, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit ruled in San Francisco that Monopoly had become a generic term and was no longer a valid trademark. The decision freed Ralph Anspach, an economist at the University of California, to develop and market his game, Anti-Monopoly. Parker Brothers, manufacturers of Monopoly, one of the world's most popular board games, paid him damages and agreed that he could sell the game anywhere.

But the U.S. Patent Office was not ordered to cancel Monopoly's trademark under the decision, and Parker Brothers is arguing that the precedent applies only to the Ninth Circuit region. A new case is pending against a clothing company called Tuxedo Monopoly.

## U.S. Students Tell of Fears On Grenada

Most Relieved by Rescue; Some See a U.S. Pretext

By Robert D. McFadden

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — With tears and expressions of relief, scores of American students evacuated from Grenada said Thursday that they had not been directly threatened or endangered by the turmoil, and some said they believed their safety had been used as an excuse by the United States to invade Grenada.

Many of the students from St. George's University School of Medicine said Thursday that they had not been directly threatened or endangered by the turmoil, and some said they believed their safety had been used as an excuse by the United States to invade Grenada. But others told of bullets crashing through their dormitory rooms during the invasion, of a week of campus confinement under the government's curfew, of soldiers pointing guns at them and of watching through the surf to board helicopters amid gunfire and explosions.

"There was a bullet in a friend of mine's pillow, and one went through the room right next to me," said Steven Picard of Dearborn, Michigan. "We didn't know who was firing or what was happening."

"We just crawled to the back of our room and we laid there... praying for our lives because we thought we were going to die," said Roxanna Martin of New York City. "The only time I felt safe was when I got into that lecture hall and they told us that it's Americans."

Many of the students said that supplies of food and water began running low Tuesday, after a week-long curfew had been imposed by Grenada's military leaders following the slaying of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop on Oct. 19. Under the terms of the curfew, people on the street were to be shot on sight, the students said.

"I saw soldiers with guns during the curfew," said Elizabeth Nelson of Woodmere, New York, "and while none of them ever threatened me, several of my friends told me they had been aimed at them, and they were terrified."

Fred Ziemann, a student from Rochester, New York, said, "I'm not a big fan of American foreign policy and never have been, but if ever there was a need for intervention it was this country."

But Gary Solin of Chicago, who is the school's bursar and had lived in Grenada for seven years, disagreed with assertions about the need for a military rescue mission. "Our safety was never in dan-



Three evacuees talk with reporters after they were returned from Grenada. From left are Randall Tressler of Maryland and Steve Renne and Jeff Galter, both from New Jersey.

ger," he said. "We were used as an excuse by this government to invade Grenada. They needed a reason to go in and we were it."

Mr. Solin said that he had met Monday night with General Hudson Austin, who led the coup against Mr. Bishop, and that the general had guaranteed the students' safety.

While there were differing opinions on the need for intervention, nearly all of the students expressed gratitude at having been brought out of the battle zone.

Some of the evacuees said that Grenadian friends had been shocked over Mr. Bishop's slaying and were fearful of the new military government.

"Lots of our Grenadian friends said before the invasion they hoped the Americans would come in," said Janet Busse of Detroit. When the Americans landed, she said, "some Grenadian soldiers took off their uniforms and hid."

"I spoke with a lot of Grenadians and asked if they had faith in the government," said Randall Tressler

of Jarroville, Maryland. "They said they were afraid of it." As for the American intervention, he said, "I don't see how they would have gotten us out otherwise."

One student, Nancy Semberman, said a State Department official had told her that fear of another hostage-taking, such as the one in Iran in November 1979, had influenced the decision to intervene. "Until I heard that," she said, "I felt that the invasion was tremendously overdue and many lives were lost that were in a sense needless."

Some of the accounts provided the first eyewitness reports on the fighting. Michael Renner, 25, of Marietta, Tennessee, said he had seen three U.S. helicopters shot down during the battle Tuesday.

The fighting, some students said, continued around the school for more than 24 hours and was still going on when the evacuations began. Some said they had raced through sporadic gunfire across a beach and through the surf to waiting helicopters.

## U.S. Commander Says Troops in Grenada Face Continuing Resistance

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The overall commander of U.S. troops fighting in Grenada said Friday "it could be weeks" before the U.S. force, now numbering 6,000, overcomes all resistance.

Admiral Wesley L. McDonald, commander-in-chief of all U.S. forces in the Atlantic, reported that 300 to 350 Cubans were still "fighting a delaying action... going back into the hills" more than three days after U.S. Marine and Army troops landed on the island.

Admiral McDonald said the remaining Cuban fighters, possibly with some Grenadians, "will present a problem" for the U.S. and "it could be weeks" before they were completely overcome.

"Documents indicate that at least 1,200 are on the island," he said, referring to the Cubans. He reported that 638 Cubans and 17 Grenadians had been captured and were being held at the Point Salinas airfield on the southwest tip of the island. He was vague on Cuban casualties, mentioning only about 18 wounded.

There were no reports Friday of the whereabouts of General Hudson Austin, head of the Revolutionary Military Council, who was reported Thursday to be holding hostages on the southern part of the island.

Admiral McDonald reported that the United States had built up its troop strength on Grenada to about 6,000 men, including about 5,000 members of the 82d Airborne Division. That is about triple the force that went into action before dawn Tuesday.

He said U.S. casualties were 11 killed, 67 wounded and seven missing.

Earlier, a U.S. State Department spokesman said that three Soviet diplomats on Grenada had contacted department officials on the island Friday and said there were East German, North Korean, Bulgarian and Cuban nationals at the Soviet compound in addition to 49 Soviet officials and their dependents.

The spokesman said that the presence of the North Korean and other nationalities on Grenada came as a surprise to U.S. officials and as "a shock" to Sir Paul Scoon, Grenada's governor-general, who the spokesman said had not known of their presence.

The spokesman said the contact was initiated by the Soviet Union, which delivered a note protesting the presence on the island of the invasion force.

Admiral McDonald said he expected U.S. Army Rangers, totaling about 500 men, to start leaving the island Friday. The Rangers bore much of the brunt of the assaults.

According to Admiral McDonald, it is uncertain when the 500 marines on the island and about 1,300 on ships off Grenada will be released to sail for Lebanon, where they are due to replace the unit now holding the Beirut international airport. He indicated some hope

that this could be done by mid-November.

He reported that all major military objectives on the island were taken by Thursday night, that "pockets of resistance" remained and that fighting was continuing.

Admiral McDonald, appearing at a Pentagon news conference, spoke of a top-secret document captured in what he described as a "Cuban command and control position" filled with top-secret documents, coding gear, "as well as all equipment needed for a government in exile."

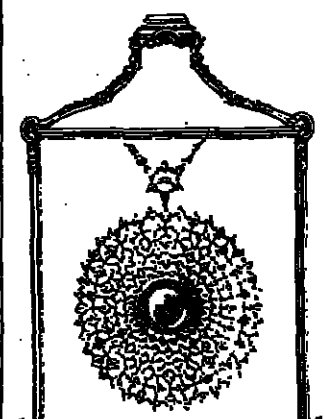
According to Admiral McDonald, that document said that on June 29 a Grenadian officer noted a meeting at which plans were discussed for building up armed Cuban troops on Grenada to a total of 6,800. There was no indication where the meeting took place.

■ Prison Reportedly Seized  
A prison on Grenada that U.S. military officials had called the enemy's last major stronghold was seized after a Time magazine correspondent freed political prisoners and told U.S. forces it was guarded, a magazine official quoted in New York by The Associated Press said Friday.

On Wednesday, General John W. Vessey Jr., chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said the Richmond Hill Prison was the last major stronghold held by Grenadian and Cuban forces. The Pentagon reported Thursday that the prison had been taken.

But Bernard Diederich, a correspondent for Time, reported that when he visited the prison Wednesday evening, there were no guards, according to William Mader, the magazine's deputy chief of correspondents.

Mr. Mader said he got a full account of the events Friday from Mr. Diederich, who was among a group of journalists who arrived on the island Tuesday by chartered boat.



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## U.S. Vetoes UN Motion On Invasion

The Associated Press

UNITED NATIONS, New York — The United States, abandoned by most of its allies and denounced as an aggressor, blocked passage Friday of a United Nations Security Council resolution that would "deeply deplore" the U.S.-led invasion of Grenada.

The voting, shortly before 3 A.M., followed three days of debate by more than 60 speakers. Most of them deplored Tuesday's invasion as a violation of international law and the UN Charter.

In debate Thursday night, Jean I. Kirkpatrick, the U.S. delegate to the United Nations, said the United States and six Caribbean forces invaded Grenada to stop "an authentic reign of terror" after the killing of Grenada's prime minister, Maurice Bishop.

Voting for the resolution were France, the Netherlands, the Soviet Union, Poland, China, Jordan, Malta, Pakistan, Guyana, Nicaragua and Zimbabwe.

Britain, saying it had "serious doubts" about the invasion, abstained, as did Togo and Zaire.

But United States vetoed the resolution. As one of the five permanent Security Council members, the United States can veto a resolution even though it receives the nine votes needed for adoption.

Only the Caribbean nations of Saint Lucia, Barbados, and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, three participants in the military operation, backed the United States without reservation.

To win the broadest possible support, the resolution's sponsors, Nicaragua, Guyana and Zimbabwe, used the phrasing "deeply deplores" instead of "condemns."

Charles M. Lichenstein, U.S. deputy delegate, said the United States was not pursuing any "imperial goals," as the Soviet delegate alleged in debate.

"As we are able, we will assist in the establishment and the restoration of democratic institutions, particularly when they have been cruelly and violently destroyed," Mr. Lichenstein said. Then he signalled the U.S. veto.

## UN Receives Call From Scoon

UNITED NATIONS, New York — Sir Paul Scoon, governor-general of Grenada, telephoned the United Nations secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuellar, Friday and told him that no one had the right to represent that island at the United Nations, a spokesman for Mr. Pérez de Cuellar said. The spokesman said Sir Paul also said he would hold elections in six months.



Sir Paul Scoon

## Scoon Letter Is Published By Barbados

Reuters

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados — A copy of a letter signed by the governor-general of Grenada, Sir Paul Scoon, inviting the United States and friendly eastern Caribbean nations to intervene in his country was published Thursday night by the office of Prime Minister Tom Adams of Barbados.

Reporters were given a photocopy of a letter typed on plain paper and dated Oct. 24, the day before the troops went in.

An accompanying statement said it was delivered to Mr. Adams by Brigadier Rudyard Lewis, a Barbadian commander of the Caribbean security force accompanying U.S. troops in Grenada.

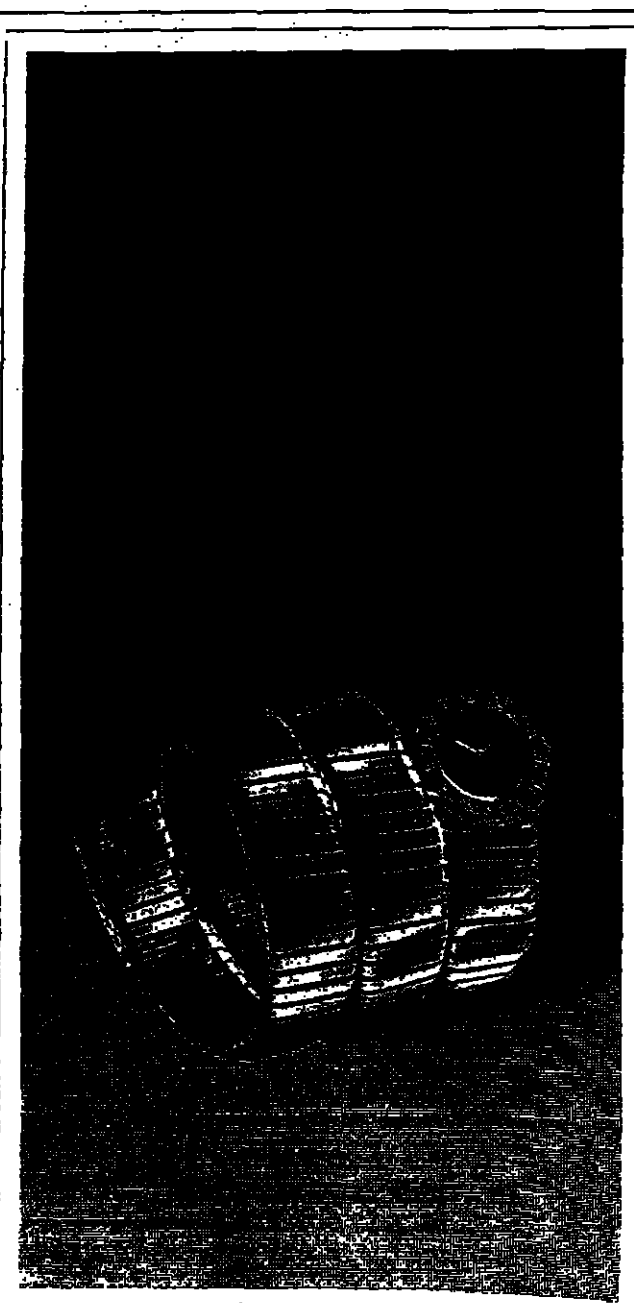
The text of the letter follows:

Dear prime minister, You are aware that there is a vacuum of authority in Grenada following the killing of the prime minister and the subsequent serious violation of human rights and bloodshed.

I am therefore seriously concerned at the lack of internal security in Grenada. Consequently I am requesting your help to assist me in stabilizing this grave and dangerous situation. It is my desire that a peacekeeping force should be established in Grenada to facilitate the return to peace and tranquillity and also a return to democratic rule.

In this connection I am also seeking assistance from the United States, from Jamaica, and from the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States through its current chairman the Hon. Eugene Charles in the spirit of the treaty establishing that organization to which my country is a signatory.

Yours faithfully,  
Paul Scoon  
Governor-General



Bulgari quartz watch. Bracelet in alternative strands of yellow, pink and white gold. 18K gold.

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## Tanaka Said to Rebuff Nakasone on Resigning His Seat in Parliament

**United Press International**  
TOKYO — Former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka, who was convicted on bribery charges earlier this month, apparently refused Friday to resign from the Diet, after a meeting with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone.

Mr. Nakasone had said earlier that he would "stake my political life" on a resolution of the current parliamentary deadlock over opposition demands that Mr. Tanaka resign. After the meeting, which lasted nearly two hours, Mr. Nakasone said that he had met Mr. Tanaka as "a long-time friend to give him some advice."

Mr. Nakasone did not say whether he had asked Mr. Tanaka, his chief supporter in the parliament, to relinquish his seat. But officials in the governing Liberal Democratic Party said they believed the talks had focused on the resignation.

Mr. Tanaka shook his head when he was asked after the meeting if he would give up his seat. He later issued a statement saying, "At this critical time, I will exercise self-restraint in respect to the expectations of the Japanese nation." Observers understood the statement to mean that Mr. Tanaka would hold on to his seat in the lower house of the parliament.

"Resignation is tantamount to political death," a party official quoted Mr. Tanaka as saying. Opposition parties, bolstered by surveys that show a wide majority of the public favors Mr. Tanaka's withdrawal from political life, have demanded that the Diet consider a motion seeking Mr. Tanaka's resignation before they debate any other legislation.

The move, which has produced a legislative deadlock for the past two weeks, has attracted supporters from within some sections of the Liberal Democratic Party itself.

Before Friday's meeting, Mr. Nakasone said, "I will stake my political life in the showdown and we will discuss means to break the present political impasse."

Mr. Tanaka was convicted on Oct. 12 of accepting \$500 million yen (about \$2.2 million at the current exchange rate) from Lockheed Aircraft Corp. in 1973 and 1974 while he was prime minister, to promote Lockheed sales in Japan. He was sentenced to four years in prison and a fine of 500 million yen. He is appealing the verdict.

Mr. Tanaka was forced to resign as prime minister in 1974, after separate charges that he had amassed his fortune through unscrupulous land deals.

Mr. Tanaka left the Liberal Democratic Party when the Lockheed scandal came to light in 1976. But he remained in the Diet as an independent, and continues to head the Liberal Democratic Party's largest faction in the legislature.

He is thought to have been instrumental in bringing Mr. Nakasone and several of his predecessors to power.



**PHILIPPINE WOMEN MARCH** — About 8,000 women, led by Corazon Aquino, wife of the assassinated Philippine opposition leader Benigno S. Aquino Jr., marched Friday in Manila to demand the release of political detainees and an impartial inquiry of the murder.

## Moscow Reportedly Offered Beijing A Freeze on Border Arms Buildup

**By Michael Parks**

**Los Angeles Times Service**  
**BEIJING** — The Soviet Union has offered to freeze its military buildup along the Chinese frontier, remove nuclear weapons from border areas and establish a Moscow-Beijing communications hotline as "confidence-building measures" to improve relations, according to informed diplomats.

Leonid F. Ilyichev, a deputy Soviet foreign minister, who has concluded nearly four weeks of talks with Chinese officials, also renewed Moscow's offer of a nonaggression pact with Beijing and proposed that Chinese and Soviet foreign ministers, and later the prime ministers, meet to lay a firm foundation for better ties.

The Soviet proposals, described as the most far-reaching Moscow has made in its search for a rapprochement with Beijing, were received with a noncommittal Chinese pledge to study them, the diplomats said Thursday.

The proposals also included the doubling of Chinese-Soviet trade

next year with a further increase in 1985. Soviet renovation of factories that Moscow built 25 years ago, expansion of scientific, technical and academic exchanges and the resumption of cultural exchanges. Although no details were available, the scope of the Soviet proposals suggested a major initiative by Moscow to accelerate the improvement of its relations with Beijing.

China's response is likely to be slow, deliberate and cautious. However, attractive the Soviet proposals may seem, each is certain to require matching Chinese concessions that Beijing may find too difficult, diplomats observed. The freeze on frontier deployments, for example, could severely limit China's military modernization, and nuclear-free zones in border areas have shorter ranges, more than the Soviet Union.

Mr. Ilyichev, who met Thursday with Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, was described by East European diplomats as satisfied with China's willingness to consid-

er and discuss the Soviet proposals rather than reject them out of hand with renewed insistence that problems such as the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and the Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia be resolved first.

In its brief report of the Wu-Ilyichev meeting, the Chinese news agency, in fact, did not refer, as China normally does, to the "obstacles" to the improvement of relations with the Soviet Union, and diplomats took this as a signal of Beijing's willingness to proceed, as Moscow has wanted, in areas where there are fewer problems.

China, for its part, is understood to have put forward its own plan for troop reductions along the border and pressed as well for a phased removal of the 108 intermediate-range SS-20 missiles the Soviet Union has deployed in Asia and for the destruction of their launching sites. Again, no details were available.

But Soviet diplomats were satisfied that, as one said, their dialogue with China had taken "a new direction."

## Defector Said Iraq Reported to Use French Missiles, To Bring Out Soviet Rockets Against Iran's Troops

**General Reportedly Fled With Secret Documents**

**New York Times Service**

**ANKARA** — Secret documents of Soviet plans for possible intervention in Iran and the Middle East were said to have been carried by a Soviet general who reportedly crossed the border into Turkey last month and defected to the United States.

According to Turkish sources familiar with the reported defection, the documents spoke of the possible use of up to 60 divisions. But the informants did not make it clear, in discussing the case, whether the planning was for any foreseeable use. Nor was there any suggestion of the circumstances that might lead to Soviet intervention.

The defection, which was first reported Oct. 8 by Hurriyet, Turkey's largest daily, has not been officially confirmed. The general at the time was not identified. The Turkish sources have since identified him as a lieutenant general named Grishin and said he was chief of staff of the Transcaucasian Military District. His first name and patronymic were not given.

The Turkish government, which has good relations with both the Soviet Union and Iran, has refused to confirm or deny reports of the defection. After the first account appeared in Hurriyet, the authorities banned further reports.

The Hurriyet story, which did not identify its sources, said the general had asked for political asylum on crossing the border and expressed a desire to go to the United States. The report described him as being in uniform, but it did not say when and where the border crossing had occurred.

The Turkish informants said the general walked across the border in mid-September near Leninabad. They described him as a member of Soviet military intelligence and said he had been transported out of Turkey by the Americans. He was given a U.S. military uniform, the informants said, transferred first to a U.S. base in West Germany and then flown to Washington.

The U.S. Embassy has said that it has no information on the case. The Turkish sources said the general had disclosed that there had been friction between the Communist Party and the army after a Soviet pilot downed a South Korean airliner on Sept. 1.

The informants said that, soon after the general's disappearance, the Soviet Union asked that he be returned, asserting that he had crossed the border by mistake. Turkey is believed to have responded that it had no information of such an incident and that perhaps the general had been mistakenly shot and killed at the border. Turkish authorities were said to have made a helicopter search of the area.

### Somalia to Get \$1.2 Billion

**The Associated Press**

**PARIS** — Western nations and multilateral aid institutions agreed Friday to provide Somalia with a \$1.2-billion aid package over the next three years.

As far as explaining their pres-

**BAGHDAD** — Iraq used French-made Exocet missiles as well as Soviet rockets against Iranian troop concentrations in the latest Iranian offensive on the northern front, military sources in Baghdad said Friday.

Tehran has said Iraqi missiles have killed and wounded hundreds of people in attacks on towns in western Iran.

The sources said Iraq had used Soviet short-range Frog and Soud missiles with a range of up to 170 miles (about 240 kilometers) and French air-to-surface Exocet missiles fired from helicopters in the latest offensive, which began Oct. 19.

Iraq has officially admitted it launched missiles against selected targets in Iran, justifying it as retaliation for Iranian attacks on Iraqi border towns.

Iraq has criticized France for going ahead with the sale of Super Etendard fighter bombers armed with Exocet missiles to Iraq, which has threatened to attack major Iranian oil installations.

Iraq has said it would close the Gulf to oil exports if its own oil movements were disrupted, a threat that drew a U.S. pledge to keep the Gulf open to shipping.

The Baghdad military sources said Iraq had also used French- and Soviet-made helicopters in night attacks on Iranian forces in the Pajwin area, where the latest Iranian offensive has been mounted almost due east of the major Iraqi oil center of Kirkuk, 150 miles (240 kilometers) north of Baghdad.

The commander of the First Army Corps defending the Pajwin area was quoted by Iraqi newspapers Friday as saying the Iranians had lost about 30,000 men in the offensive but were preparing for another attack.

"They will never be able to open a gap in our defenses," he was quoted as saying.

Al Thawra newspaper quoted a high-ranking officer in the area as saying that Iran was preparing for an armored battle. In its commentary, the newspaper said Iraq had held back from using some of its destructive potential in the hope that Iran would seek peace.

But because of recent Iranian actions, Iraq had decided to revise its plans and use any deterrent force against Iran, al Thawra said.

France Cites Stability

President Francois Mitterrand warned Friday that France will not allow Iraq to collapse in the Gulf war because that would destabilize the entire Middle East region. The Associated Press reported from Tunisia.

Addressing the Tunisian National Assembly on the second day of an official visit, Mr. Mitterrand said France had become indirectly involved "in spite of itself" in a number of foreign conflicts, including that in the Gulf, because it seeks to help maintain world stability.

Without referring specifically to the supply of Super Etendard fighter bombers to Iraq, Mr. Mitterrand said, "France must not be allowed to collapse. The equilibrium of the Near and Middle East depends on it."

But he added that the need to bolster Iraq "does not necessarily imply humiliation or defeat for the other side."

In the Gulf war, Mr. Mitterrand added, "France has friends — but no enemies."

## Soviet Bugged Down in Afghanistan

**(Continued from Page 1)**

Russians have about 105,000 soldiers in Afghanistan, 50 to 60 percent of them combat troops. Most are clustered in cities and towns along the main roads, largely in the east, where occasional resistance drives are mounted against resistance infiltration routes.

In addition, Western diplomats in Islamabad said, the Russians can call on about 30,000 troops plus aircraft in the southern Soviet Union for cross-border operations into northern Afghanistan.

There is no reliable figure for the guerrillas. Estimates of the number of armed mujahidin vary from 20,000 to more than 100,000.

Likewise, the number of Afghans killed in the war cannot be reliably ascertained. Afghan guerrillas give figures in the hundreds of thousands. U.S. sources in Washington estimate that up to 150,000 civilians and mujahidin have been killed and wounded since the Soviet intervention.

Estimates of the number of Soviet casualties also vary considerably. Western diplomats guess that between 8,000 and 15,000 soldiers have been killed and wounded in Afghanistan since December 1979.

An Afghan brigadier general who defected in April put the figure at 19,000. And the mujahidin usually give an estimate of 25,000 to 30,000.

U.S. sources put Soviet dead at 5,000 to 6,000, with an additional 12,000 to 15,000 wounded. But some analysts believe as many as 12,000 may have been killed in the Afghan war. Regardless of the true casualty figure, Western and Pakistani analysts believe the Russians are so tied up in Afghanistan that fears of their using it as a base for a move against the Gulf have been discredited, at least for now.

As far as explaining their pres-

ence to their own troops is concerned, "the Soviet rationale for being in Afghanistan is extremely weak," a Western diplomat in Pakistan said. "It's very difficult to explain to Soviet soldiers that they're there as liberators. They're told they're going to be fighting Americans, Chinese and Pakistanis, and they find it's the local population they're fighting."

As a result, he said, the Soviet Army has virtually "opted out" of trying to explain and justify its role in Afghanistan. "There's no hearts and minds' campaign, no effort to win over the civilian population," the diplomat said. He cited widespread looting by Soviet troops, and cases in which soldiers opened fire on peasants in their fields because Soviet troops had been ambushed.

Moreover, the mujahidin, initially awed by the arrival of a vaunted superpower army, have since acquired a certain disdain for the fighting ability of their foes. This appears to have bolstered morale and self-confidence among resistance forces in different parts of Afghanistan.

According to the Panjshir guerrilla commander, Ahmed Shah Massoud, whose forces have repelled six attempts by Soviet and Afghan troops to occupy the valley, Soviet troops lack the ability and experience to fight effectively in Afghanistan.

"Soviet soldiers are not trained very efficiently for mountainous countries," he said. They often went into combat laden with equipment and moving very slowly, he added. "This is why we could kill them very easily."

In addition, he said, "they're not thinking of sacrificing themselves in Afghanistan. They want to go back to their families."

Mr. Massoud said he was more impressed by Soviet paratroops, elite units that were taken into combat in the Panjshir last year by helicopter. "They had the courage to face us and the ability to climb mountains quickly."

"They were well trained, but their weakness was that they had not seen war," he said. "As soon as they came down and took losses, they evacuated."

Mr. Massoud's highest praise was for his enemies' weaponry. In last year's offensive in the Panjshir, he said, he was impressed by the new Sukhoi-25 ground-attack aircraft. He said the plane carried many bombs and rockets, flew for long periods and could dive steeply and turn sharply in the Panjshir's narrow valleys. "This power of the SU-25 is fantastic," he said.

He also praised the effectiveness of the Mi-24 helicopter gunship, armed with a 127mm heavy machine gun, a twin-barreled 23mm

cannon, four anti-tank missiles and 128 57mm rockets. Along with the heavily armed Mi-8 troop-carrying helicopter, it is widely feared by the mujahidin.

However, Soviet planes and helicopters seem to fly higher in Afghanistan than they used to, apparently because of the guerrillas' acquisition of SA-7 surface-to-air missiles in some areas.

While the Russians rely heavily on planes and helicopters, they have evidently refrained from using their heavier bombers.

Resistance leaders agreed with U.S. assertions that the Russians have resorted to illegal chemical warfare in Afghanistan. During my visit to the Panjshir Valley I was shown a captured Soviet gas mask, but I came across no evidence of outlawed chemical weapons.

Faced with the shortcomings of their ground forces, the Russians have been devoting greater effort to a political war against the mujahidin, according to Afghan resistance leaders and Western diplomats. More energy has been put into subverting the resistance by infiltrating informers, setting groups against each other and buying off Afghan tribes, they said. But results seem to have been mixed.

As for the Afghan Army, it has dwindled from about 80,000 troops to about 30,000 since the intervention, according to diplomats in Pakistan, and no amount of draconian conscription seems able to shore it up. Draftees desert in droves.

The reality is that if the Russians withdraw, about 10 minutes later Babrak Karmal will be gone," a Western diplomat. "Babrak Karmal cannot stay in power without Soviet troops there."

So far, there has been no reason to believe that the widespread anti-Soviet feeling in Afghanistan can be reversed, a factor that is sometimes discounted in the conventional wisdom of Western diplomats that time is on the Russians' side.

One European diplomat who subscribes to this view cited reports that the Russians were working on a plan to create autonomous regions in Afghanistan, particularly in the north. He said he thought such a plan could help defuse the resistance.

"The Soviets have no intention of leaving the country," he added. "Why should they? They can tolerate this for decades. Public opinion is not a problem, and international interest in Afghanistan is already fading."

Another Western diplomat did not disagree. But he added: "If the Soviets are prepared to stay in Afghanistan for 20 years, they may have to face the fact they're going to have to do this kind of fighting for 20 years."

## Sterile Monkeys Give Birth After Embryo Transplants

**(Continued from Page 1)**

Gary D. Hodgen of the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, a unit of the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Maryland.

"The clinical implications of these primate studies may be far-reaching," his report said, "because they indicate new potential for childbearing by otherwise infertile or sterile women." Dr. Hodgen defined this group of women as those with a normal uterus but without a normal functioning of the ovaries. He said many thousands of previously childless women might be helped.

"I think it is a major landmark," said Dr. John E. Buster of the University of California at Los Angeles whose group transplanted embryos into infertile women with ovarian hormone function earlier this year. Dr. Buster said his group expected to use a technique derived from Dr. Hodgen's research in infertile women within several months.

In the experiments, hormones were implanted in the female monkeys in Silastic packages to make them diffuse into the circulation with the same timing and in the same dosage that would occur in one whose ovaries functioned normally.

Fertile female monkeys were mated. After about four days the

fertilized eggs and early embryos were washed out of their reproductive tracts and implanted in other female monkeys that were sterile because their ovaries had been removed surgically. These recipients had been primed by hormone treatment beforehand to make their reproductive cycles match those of the donors.

A total of 11 early embryos were transplanted and four pregnancies carried to term. In one case the transfer was between a cynomolgus monkey and a rhesus. This success, across species lines suggests there will be no immunologic incompatibility problems when transfers are made between two unrelated women, Dr. Hodgen said.

The process is called surrogate embryo transfer. "In any discussion of these matters, it is relevant to mention that child adoption is considered highly ethical in most segments of society," said Dr. Howard W. Jones Jr. of Eastern Virginia Medical School in an editorial.

Dr. LeRoy Walters of the Kennedy Institute of Ethics at Georgetown University noted that of all the options for helping infertile women have children, surrogate embryo transfer "most closely approximates the usual process of human reproduction."

# Oil and Money in the Eighties

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### DECEMBER 8

#### KEYNOTE ADDRESS

**Donald Hodel**, United States Secretary of Energy  
U.S. ENERGY: THE NEXT TEN YEARS  
**John Lichtblau**, Executive Director, Petroleum Industry Research Foundation, New York  
**STRUCTURAL VERSUS CYCLICAL CHANGE IN THE OIL MARKET**  
Moderator: **Herman Franssen**, Chief Economist, International Energy Agency, Paris  
**Robert Madore**, Director, Oxford Institute for Energy Studies  
**Arie de Gans**, Coordinator of Planning, Shell International Petroleum Company Limited, London  
**William Finger**, Coordinator of Energy Analysis, Exxon Company, Houston  
**ARAB BANKING'S ROLE IN OPEC COUNTRIES' INVESTMENT STRATEGIES**  
**Abdulla A. Saoudi**, President and Chief Executive, Arab Banking Corporation, Bahrain  
**CORPORATE THINKING ON THE ENERGY INVESTMENT OUTLOOK**  
**Robert Anderson**, Chairman, Atlantic Richfield Corporation, Los Angeles  
**François Didier**, Senior Vice President, Strategic Planning, Elf Aquitaine, Paris  
**NORTH SEA INVESTMENT OUTLOOK**  
**G. Malcolm Ford**, Joint Managing Director, Britoil Plc, Glasgow

### DECEMBER 9

**THE ROLE OF THE WORLD BANK IN WORLD ENERGY DEVELOPMENT IN THE EIGHTIES**  
**Yves Rovani**, Vice-President, Energy, The World Bank, Washington, D.C.  
**THE OIL FUTURES MARKET**  
**Robin Woodhead**, Chairman, International Petroleum Exchange, London, and Managing Director, Premier Man Group  
**Karlson Mahlmann**, Head of the Oil Committee, Chicago Board of Trade  
**THE SINO-SOVIET OIL OUTLOOK**  
**Professor Arthur Meyerhoff**, Independent Oil Producer and Geologist  
**LIVING WITH OPEC**  
**James Atkins**, Former U.S. Ambassador to Saudi Arabia  
**OPEC IN THE EIGHTIES**  
**Alfredo Parra**, Director, Petroleos de Venezuela (U.K.) S.A., London  
**THE IMPACT OF DOWNSTREAM INVESTMENT AND PRODUCT SALES IN EUROPE BY THE PRODUCING COUNTRIES**  
Moderator: **Nicolas G. Volute**, Oil Consultant, London and The Hague  
**Erwin Spuller**, Managing Director, Fretail, Paris  
**John Malby**, Chairman, The Burnham Oil Co. Plc, London  
**Charles de Bièvre**, Director, Banque Arabe Internationale d'Investissements, Paris

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هكسان الثامن



# ARTS / LEISURE

## Imitation Is an Expensive Form of Flattery in the Art Market

International Herald Tribune

FOR the last 150 years or so, the notion of authenticity has played a major role in our aesthetic judgment. In the accepted hierarchy of artistic values, a work could be admired or considered significant only if executed at the time when its style had been developed. If done later, it was hardly worth looking at. "Imitative" or "derivative" were terms of artistic abuse.

Recent sales suggest that the old criteria are slowly being eroded. Works of art that were worth almost nothing a decade ago have acquired a new status. Striking examples can be cited in diverse and unrelated fields — ballet drawings, 20th-century painting, Islamic art.

Last Wednesday in London, at Sotheby's auction of ballet, theater and music-hall material, a drawing in watercolor and pen done by Alexander Benois in 1924 went up to £5,170 (about \$7,753). The drawing was done for Act III of "Le Médécien malgré lui," Gounod's opera from Mollière's play, for a production by Diaghilev in Monte Carlo for which Benois did the costumes and the decor.

His drawing shows a mid-17th-century urban perspective appearing beyond a vaulted passage, and does not have the slightest pictorial originality. Seen out of context, it would easily be mistaken for hundreds of genre scenes — Mollière's doctor is shown in the foreground embracing a maid as lifeless as a puppet — done in the late 19th century.

Immediately afterward another Benois ballet design, for "Les Noces de Psyché et de l'Amour," produced by the Rubinstein in the Paris Opéra in 1928, fetched considerably less: £3,120. If assessed in pictorial terms, there is a wild Baroque touch about its porch and architectural props and the clouds of swirling smoke. It should have

carried a higher estimate and fetched more. Yet, it did neither. Ballet specialists would point out that ballet material is assessed in relation to the importance of the ballet, rather than to the draftsman. In this case there was little difference in the significance of the two drawings — both by the same man — to ballet history. So the fact remains that what was by far the more original of the two sketches, as paintings, was also cheaper by 40 percent.

Another entertaining instance of the new interest in imitative work was provided later on Wednesday, at Sotheby's, this time in Impressionist and Modern Master paintings. A group of 14 pictures done in the style of various modern masters by the now famous Elmyr de Hory, and signed with his real name, was sprinkled among 20th-century works of minor importance.

The de Horys, signed with his real name, offered a choice of portraits in the manner of Matisse or Derain, of groups inspired from Picasso, of still lifes in the style of Braque, and so on. Even if one makes allowance for the sensation caused by the painter's imitative work, which took in a number of buyers and dealers before his exposure and the publication of the book "Fake," it is extraordinary that such works should be featured in an auction and carry substantial estimates.

True, only three of the de Horys reached their reserve prices. Julian Barran, the director of Sotheby's department of Impressionist and Modern Master paintings, says that the painter enjoyed something of a fad in 1981-82 but that the trend is now losing its momentum.

Even so, it is remarkable that a "Seaside Promenade" after Raoul Dufy should have fetched £4,239.

A nude after Moise Kisling was knocked down at £2,899. Kisling is bad enough as it is, but de Hory's interpretation of his work is a cross between a package-tour poster and a lipstick advertisement — the woman has that famous smile that so often gives de Hory away.

On the afternoon of the de Hory imitations were being sold in London, a motley Eastern and Western crowd at Drouot in Paris was paying vastly inflated prices for 19th- and 20th-century works of art made in Istanbul, Damascus, Cairo or Tehran in a hopeless attempt at recapturing the grandeur of the past.

Weapons made in the bazaars of Tehran and Lahore for the tourist trade in the late 19th century and early in this century went for prices that are usually paid for the genuine article. A small ax with a double-crescent head that looked like a parody from a toy shop brought more than 3,200 francs (about \$400). The primitive silver inlay work about as close to the original 18th-century models as kitchen art does to that of Italian Renaissance.

The same lack of discrimination prevailed when it came to pottery, metal vessels or the art of the book. A supposed "map of the Kaaba" — the shrine in Mecca that is the culminating point of the Islamic pilgrimage — described as "Arabian, 19th century" had little that related to any known period of Islamic art, but went up to 1,440 francs. Immediately before that a fine page from a 14th-century Koran from Mamluk Egypt had been sold for 1,800 francs and an extremely fine page

from a Turkish Koran of the 16th century for 2,100 francs. A good deal of confusion in the dating and localizing of the items may partly account for the extravagant price pattern. One of the best lots in the sale was a fragment from a Persian manuscript of the late 15th century done by a great master in calligraphy. The catalog described it as "Iran 17-18th century" and it accordingly sold at under 900 francs. Minutes later there came up a supposed "fine incense burner . . . Iran 18th century" that would be better characterized as "Tehran, bazaar art, circa 1900," which sold for just over 2,900 francs. Buyers often gave the impression of buying at random.

Things would have been very different 10 or 20 years ago. The cataloging might have been just as wobbly, the general price level would have been lower, but greater distinction would have been instinctively made between early pieces and late imitation work.

Art-historical information was not more widespread, but the people who bought in those days did so on the basis of experience they had acquired over the years. They trained themselves by handling objects d'art at auction previews and by browsing about antique shops when thousands of very good pieces in every field of art were still lying around.

The abundance is gone, and with it the chance of acquiring such training. To look briefly at an object in a museum's glass case is one thing, to handle it and scrutinize from every angle, get the feel of it in your hand, observe every detail of technique and nuance of patina is another — particularly when you have to make your own decision and risk your own money.

In the last two decades, the visual approach has gradually given way to a kind of detached, art-historical attitude. Characteristically, auction catalog entries have lengthened to inordinate proportions, bristling with references to comparative material. Everything is described in detail and, through sheer description, acquires a respectability of sorts, becomes a "statement."

A generation ago, no one would have turned around to look at a declared imitation such as Elmyr

de Hory's work, or would have offered more than a few dollars for a Persian bazaar battle-axe as opposed to a period piece. Now these are all perceived as the expression of a certain moment in art history.

This new perception has drastically altered price patterns throughout the art market. Dutch and Flemish academic landscapes of the 19th-century can be as expensive as very good 17th-century paintings from the schools that

they imitate. Kitch painting of the mid-19th century English school will occasionally soar above top 18th-century pictures. All the factors are there to strengthen this purely abstract attitude toward art.

In the long-term, perhaps 10 or 20 years, greater changes could well take place in the price structure, further weakening the concepts of authentic creation and intrinsic quality on which the current hierarchy of aesthetic values still rests.



Arabella Pollen: designing for the Sloane Ranger.

## English Designers React To the Punk Explosion

By John Duka

New York Times Service

LONDON — King's Road is still crowded on Saturdays with English youths who shape their hair into enormous spikes, each spike a different shade of Italian sherbet, to paraphrase a line from Clive James's novel "Brilliant Creatures." And the World's End shop of Vivienne Westwood, the spiritual mother of punk fashion, is still at one end of the road, the hands of its clock spinning backward at a madcap pace.

But Westwood, an integral member of the British style revolution of 1976 that disrupted the fashion world like a very large rock thrown into a very sleepy pond, is not there. She is in Italy designing clothes for Fiorucci.

In other times, that might have been known as selling out. Today, even in the most subversive fashion quarters, it is known as making a living. Indeed, close inspection of the English street scene reveals that although King's Road seems to be a subcultural mecca for the leather-wearing suburban youth of London, it is in reality little more than a funky shopping mall, a tourist attraction merchandising clothes that can no longer be called underground.

Real English fashion has moved on to different pastures and punk has become commonplace. While the outside world is only now beginning to understand what it was all about, in England punk has become part of the commercial fabric, sold to the public in much the same way as hippie culture was marketed in the 1970s. And the word punk is itself considered outdated, absurd, and dead.

As Peter York, a market research consultant and author of "Style Wars" and "The Sloane Ranger Handbook" says: "The King's Road scene is now totally ordinary. It's become mainstream and is in no way odd."

Even Levi Strauss has realized the merchandising power of punk. Its new campaign features a dozen young people with wild hair, with copy that reads: "We cut jeans the way you cut your hair."

The new trend in the world of the young English fashion designers is a reaction to the punk explosion, and highlights an emerging sociocultural split: between those who design for the avant-garde on the fringe of the fashion establishment, and those who design for women like Diana, Princess of Wales.

That clothing, not touched by the eddies and tides of fashion, ranges from fresh and sleek, the styles the princess wears, to frumpy. Fashion has always reflected this division, but today it is more evident than ever, a standoff between the street youths and the "taffeta girls and wing-collar boys," as some call them, of the upper class.

Among the first group are such designers as Katharine Hammett; David Holah and Stevie Stewart, who have a company called Body Map; Sue Clowes; the hat designers Paul Bernstock and Thelma Spiers; Dexter Wong; and Robin Archer.

For most of them, a souped-up version of American sweatshirt clothing and jogging clothes is the new direction, with blousy tops and trousers that are exaggeratedly large and hang from suspenders or are snug-fitting with zippers extending from ankle to knee. But none of it is scruffy, ripped, or shabby. Fresh is the new catchword.

signers have their own variations. "We've put all that former punker behind us," said Holah. "We've grown up and we want our businesses to last."

Of all the new designers, Katharine Hammett is the most popular and the most political, designing casual clothing inspired by military shapes and executed in industrial clothes. Her latest tank tops are inscribed with "Ban the Bomb" and "Education Not Missiles."

"I can't stand status clothes," she said in her studio in the up-and-coming Islington area of London. "I believe clothes should just be comfortable and, if you're a woman, not emphasize your sexuality. Women don't need to do that to survive anymore."

"I like the idea of the same clothes for everyone and I think the clothing of the young designers are free from the prewar Victorian ethic that has stifled England. Why else did punk happen in the first place? The young are considered of no value here and to express their selves they become defiant in their appearance. But it has created clothing with a tremendous energy."

While the avant-garde create clothes for their street-loving peers, such designers as Arabella Pollen, Jasper Conran, Wendy Dagworthy, and David and Elizabeth Emanuel are designing for the solidly middle or upper class, the Sloane Rangers, the Hooray Henrys and the aristocracy, bolstered by the influence of the Princess of Wales. Most of their clothes look perfect on everyone from Anglified preppies to businessmen.

As Jasper Conran, 22-year-old son of Terence Conran of the home furnishings company, said, "We want to make the clothing that appeals to everyone. I don't believe in designer dressing or extremes. I believe in clothes."

As Peter York, a market research consultant and author of "Style Wars" and "The Sloane Ranger Handbook" says: "The King's Road scene is now totally ordinary. It's become mainstream and is in no way odd."

Even Levi Strauss has realized the merchandising power of punk. Its new campaign features a dozen young people with wild hair, with copy that reads: "We cut jeans the way you cut your hair."

The new trend in the world of the young English fashion designers is a reaction to the punk explosion, and highlights an emerging sociocultural split: between those who design for the avant-garde on the fringe of the fashion establishment, and those who design for women like Diana, Princess of Wales.

That clothing, not touched by the eddies and tides of fashion, ranges from fresh and sleek, the styles the princess wears, to frumpy. Fashion has always reflected this division, but today it is more evident than ever, a standoff between the street youths and the "taffeta girls and wing-collar boys," as some call them, of the upper class.

Among the first group are such designers as Katharine Hammett; David Holah and Stevie Stewart, who have a company called Body Map; Sue Clowes; the hat designers Paul Bernstock and Thelma Spiers; Dexter Wong; and Robin Archer.

## Paris: Cocteau Recalled

By Michael Gibson

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Strange how some artists, who were in one way or another central to the art world of their time, go into eclipse.

Take, for instance, Jean Cocteau. Cocteau's position was a direct result of the way art lived and breathed in the years between the world wars. He was, in a sense, a go-between who governed with keen discernment the interaction between the world of art and society as it appears in Proust's novels or in the films of Jean Renoir.

Cocteau summed up his own talent by saying that he knew "up to where you could go too far." He was a protean man with a brilliant mind and an uneven talent, but also with a conjurer's gift for dazzling and confusing the spectator and sometimes persuading him to take time for solid gold.

That is a specifically theatrical talent — and Cocteau was, after all, the first and foremost a man of the theater. He will no doubt be remembered for a long time for some remarkable movies, including "Beauty and the Beast," which has lost none of its fairy-tale aura, and "Les Enfants Terribles," with its striking camera work, but he was also a poet, a writer, a dramatist, a painter and an epigrammatist with almost in the tradition of Oscar Wilde.

Two shows marking the 20th anniversary of his death present

drawings, paintings, sketches, photographs (at the Proseum gallery), and, in addition to works by Cocteau, a selection of family portraits, photos and paintings by those close to him, including Jean Marais, who acted in many of his films and was his lifelong friend (at Lucie Weill's).

Cocteau's drawings are sometimes amusing sketches, but on the whole they are the clever exploitation of a simple graphic formula, a sort of glorified doodle that makes any of his drawings unmistakably his.

This in no way downgrades Cocteau because he never was thought of as a great painter. He was a remarkable man who also painted, and he was an important ferment in the Paris art community of his day.

It was to Cocteau, for instance, that the precocious Raymond Radiguet came with his first novel when he was about 15 (he died of typhus when he was 20) and Cocteau all his life played the role of mentor and friend of artists, as well as master of ceremonies for the social set that wanted to be brilliantly entertained.

That set, with its qualities and faults, no longer exists today, and the mercurial Jean Cocteau himself now appears as a witness to a way of life that has vanished.

Jean Cocteau, *Proseum*, 35 Rue de Seine, Paris 6, to Dec. 3; and *Galerie Lucie Weill*, 6 Rue Bonaparte, Paris 6, to Nov. 5.

## London: Yellow Book and Dreamers

By Max Wykes-Joyce

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Between April 1894 and April 1897 13 issues of *The Yellow Book* — so titled from its yellow board covers — were published, a noble forerunner of the little-magazine movement of the 1920s and '30s. From the first issue, the quarterly achieved notoriety, its art editor being the immensely gifted but perverse Aubrey Beardsley. The notoriety was compounded when Oscar Wilde's arrest in 1895 was headlined in one sensational tabloid: "Arrest of Oscar Wilde, *Yellow Book* Under His Arm." In fact, Wilde's book was a novel by Pierre Louys with a yellow jacket, and he had never been invited to contribute to *The Yellow Book*; nevertheless, the publicity virtually killed off the magazine, or so the publisher, John Lane, believed.

The site of Lane's publishing house and bookshop is now the Charendon Gallery, which, in conjunction with the Parkin Gallery, has mounted a 350-item exhibition, "The Artists of *The Yellow Book* and the Circle of Oscar Wilde." The show inevitably includes much work by Beardsley, as well as by Max Beerbohm, Charles Shannon, Charles Ricketts and James Abbott McNeill Whistler, but there are also surprises, such as Jacob Epstein's "Design for the Tomb of Oscar Wilde," Sidney Sauer's "Portrait of Wilde," Rounall's lithograph "Porter," Rounall's lithograph "Lucifer Flying over the City." Altogether this two-gallery exhibition is a fine example of social and literary history brought to life.

"The Artists of *The Yellow Book* and the Circle of Oscar Wilde," Charendon Gallery, 8 Vigo Street, and Parkin Gallery, 11 Matcomb Street, to Nov. 5.

Christopher Wood has in the past two decades established him-

self as a foremost authority on Victorian painting and his gallery as a place where the finest examples of Victorian painting are to be seen. To coincide with the publication of his latest book, "Olympian Dreamers" (Constable, London, £15), which studies the Victorian Classical painters, he has an exhibition of some major works of that genre. Notable among them are paintings by Sir Edward Poynter and Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema, and two masterworks — "Invocation" and "The Sympathetic Bride," both borrowed from private collections — by the greatest of Victorian Classicalists, Lord Leighton.

"Olympian Dreamers," Christopher Wood Gallery, 15 Matcomb Street, to Nov. 5.

An earlier epoch of English painting is exemplified at the Lege Galleries in "Realism Through Informality," subtitled "The Conversation Piece in 18th-Century Britain." Conversation pieces portray the moderately affluent couple or family group in a domestic situation indoors or out. In this show, for example, are Arthur Deviss's "Crewe Conversation Piece," which shows John Offley Crewe and his family taking tea in the drawing room at Crewe Hall (the picture has been in the Crewe family since it was painted in the early 1740s); Gainsborough's "Carter Conversation Piece," showing Mr. and Mrs. William Carter in the

wooded garden of their Ballingdon House at Bulmer in Essex in 1746; and the "Blair Conversation Piece" which was commissioned in 1786 from John Zoffany by Colonel William Blair, governor of Chumbar Fort. It depicts the colonel, his wife, their two daughters, the little Indian servant girl and the family pets — a black and white Indian cat and a King Charles spaniel — on the veranda of their house in Calcutta. Such paintings, with the comparatively informal poses and domestic settings, are immensely interesting as social history, as well as marking a new phase in English 18th-century art.

"Realism Through Informality," Lege Galleries, 13 Old Bond Street, to Nov. 25.

## Munch Show in Beijing

Lures Chinese Crowds

The Associated Press

BEIJING — The brooding world of Edvard Munch, the Norwegian artist, who was a forerunner of Expressionism, has been luring crowds into the Beijing Fine Arts Museum this month.

The show of 104 lithographs and 12 oil paintings, on loan from the Munch Museum in Oslo, commemorates the 120th anniversary of the birth of Munch, who died in 1944. It drew 8,000 on opening day, Oct. 5, and thousands of visitors have filed through since.

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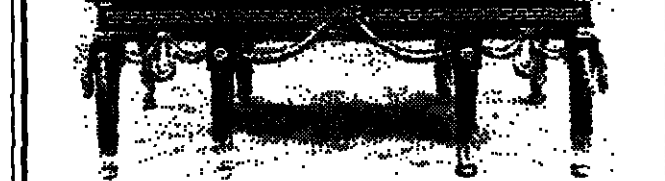
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# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## With Scrutiny by None

No one was surprised last month when the Soviet government refused to let reporters near the place where Korean Flight 007 had been shot down. Everybody knows how open the Russians are to public scrutiny. But there is plenty of reason for surprise now, in Grenada, for this time it is the U.S. government that has been trying to keep the public in the dark.

At first it kept out all reporters, period. Even Thursday afternoon it let in only a small group, not including even one newspaper reporter, and for only a few hours.

How does the Reagan administration justify thus trying to blind press and public? It gives three explanations; each is feeble, infuriating. ■ Danger. Defense Secretary Casper Weinberger said reporters were barred because the troops were unable "to guarantee any kind of safety." Safety? Let Mr. Weinberger consider the two Jima memorial, not a mile from his office—the marines raising the flag on Mount Suribachi. How much safety does he think was guaranteed to Joe Rosenthal of The Associated Press, who took the famous picture?

Let Mr. Weinberger think about the 53 reporters who died in Southeast Asia between 1961 and 1975. They knew the government bore no responsibility for their safety. So did the government. All it asked for then was that they sign releases from federal responsibility.

■ Military necessity. General John Vessey Jr., the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said the operation required surprise. For a brief time that was a reasonable concern, but to bar reporters is a sledgehammer solution. Even in World War II reporters were allowed along on operations, including commando

operations, subject to news embargoes or appropriate censorship.

There is another necessity, the same one that led the Air Force to take William Laurence of The Times on the flight that dropped the atomic bomb on Nagasaki in 1945. Democracies depend on trust, and trust in war, small or large, depends on credible witnesses.

■ I'm just a civilian. Secretary Weinberger's most astonishing rationale was that the commanders of the operation did not want reporters along, and he "wouldn't ever dream of overriding a commander's decision." What a perversion of the idea of civilian control of the military. If some general does not understand the big principle at stake, then civilian commanders—including the defense secretary—surely should.

The principle is not hard to grasp. It is not a case of accommodating a few hundred reporters or their employers. It is a case of responsibility to 235 million Americans who depend on those reporters. The public needs to know what its government is doing, the more so when it commits troops to an expedition whose wisdom is debated so heatedly. When a government flouts that need for knowledge so baldly, it ignites blazing suspicion.

Does the administration regard itself as beyond public scrutiny? Or does it have something to hide, fearing that an informed public would be less supportive of the intervention? If it is neither, then let the administration open up, and promptly. Let it demonstrate that America intervened in Grenada with its eyes wide open—all of them.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## How Large the Quotas

Everybody agrees that it would be best for the United States and Japan to settle the automobile import quarrel before President Reagan's trip to Japan. He is scheduled to land in Tokyo on Nov. 9. But not everybody can agree how large those quotas should be.

The present quota agreement expires at the end of March. Under it, Japan ships 1.68 million cars a year to the United States. Most of the American automobile industry—with one gigantic exception—wants an indefinite extension of the status quo. One argument is that the overpriced dollar, and the underpriced yen, give the Japanese manufacturers an advantage that no possible cost-cutting or gains in productivity in American plants can match. That is not a frivolous point. The Japanese government wants the quotas ended but is willing to extend the agreement for a year if the quotas are expanded.

The Reagan administration is against import restrictions in principle, and that principle is correct. But at this point you would probably be right in assuming that its first choice is a year's extension to get through the election, at whatever level draws the least protest from the companies and the United Auto Workers. Here things get complicated.

General Motors wants to bring in about 300,000 Isuzu and Suzuki cars annually, beginning next summer—these are very small cars,

some capable of 60 miles (96 kilometers) to a gallon of gasoline. GM says that it cannot possibly compete with imports among the smallest and least expensive models. Its strategy is to import little cars from its Japanese affiliates to put into Chevrolet showrooms to attract young buyers who, if they follow the familiar pattern, will come back in several years for larger and more expensive replacements—this time American-built Chevrolets.

If the import quotas remain at the present level, Toyota's and Nissan's sales will have to be scaled down to make room for GM's Isuzus and Suzukis. Toyota's and Nissan's American dealers do not think that is fair. But if GM's cars are added on top of the present quota, there will be vehement protests from GM's American competitors. Chrysler says it is holding up the tooling for its next generation of small cars until it sees what happens.

The auto quotas are no longer a simple dispute between an American position and a Japanese position. The shoving and elbowing on each side of the table is getting rougher. While the quotas will be extended for another year, they may not hold up a great deal longer than that. If they are not ended by the application of presidential open-market principles, the changing nature of competition in a turbulent industry may do the job.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

## Other Opinion

### Russia, America and Grenada

Inexorably, the gap between Washington and Moscow continues to widen. The latest initiative in this regard came from Yuri Andropov, who has solemnly affirmed that the deployment of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe "will make it impossible to pursue the Geneva negotiations."

Encouraged, no doubt, by the success of last week's peace demonstrations, Mr. Andropov is seeking to exploit the arguments that President Reagan has handed him on a platter with the launching of the Grenadian odyssey. He does this by insisting on the adventurism and unpredictability of the president of the United States. How, in such conditions, could the people of Europe trust their fate to such a man? The argument is likely to meet with a certain amount of success, and also has the enormous merit of making people forget the affair of the South Korean Boeing jet....

Little by little, a new Soviet strategy is emerging, one that might be called "playing for time." Until when? Simply until Mr. Reagan is forced to turn power over to a new man who, Moscow hopes, will be more conciliatory and more open to dialogue. It is likely, in these circumstances, that rather than narrowing, the American-Soviet gap will widen even more.

—Le Monde (Paris)

Ronald Reagan has shown himself to be a man of state who is capable of acting decisively, with strength and speed when he believes his country's interests are at stake. To allow the Soviet Union to install, with the aid of Cuban mercenaries, a military base in the island of Grenada—2,400 kilometers from

Florida, 2,200 kilometers from the strategic Panama Canal Zone, 160 kilometers from Venezuela, which is one of the greatest oil producers in the world—would have been, for the American president, an error that history would not have pardoned.

—Le Figaro (Paris)

### Greece: Still a Populist Mood

The first Socialist government in the history of Greece came to power two years ago with a simple slogan: change. [Last] week the government of Andreas Papandreu held an unprecedented demonstration in Athens's Constitution Square. In the past, such demonstrations have been the prerogative of left-wing opposition groups or military dictatorships. It is a sign of the continuing strength of the Papandreu government halfway through its period of office that it can still capture a populist mood.

Mr. Papandreu is massaging a national ego much in need of a little massage. To the demonstrators, the fact that Greece refused to condemn the military takeover in Poland or the shooting down of the Korean airliner with sufficient vigor for the hard men of NATO and the EC is not a cause of complaint; it is an indication that Greece is an active player on the European stage. The fact that Greece gave America a hard time over bases is an indication that you can't push Greece around any more. The fact that the government treats its fellow NATO member Turkey as more of a threat than the Warsaw Pact is no more than a statement of historic realities.

—The Guardian (London)

## FROM OUR OCT. 29 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1938: How Europe Is Lining Up

BERLIN—Baron Aehrenthal's instantaneous response in his Budapest speech apropos of the solidarity of the Powers of the Triple Alliance, has completed the picture of the political situation. It means that Austria-Hungary and Germany stand back to back against Russia and England, with France trying to make matters smooth between both, and, as the "Berliner Tageblatt" editorial rather amusingly put it, Turkey is standing like Helen on the wall during the first Homeric battle, giving her heart first to one and then to the other. It is agreed that the Bulgarian government is prepared to give way in the matter.

### 1933: Fascism's Pride in Italy

ROME—The first comprehensive account of expenses of the past 10 years on public works, a field which has been the particular pride of the Fascist regime, was published today. The grand total, including works ordered during the decade but to be paid for in the future, was 36.9 billion lire. Public building, land reclamation schemes, highways and hydraulic developments have absorbed the greater part of the funds. The minister of public works makes no attempt to answer critics who have doubted the economic wisdom of Fascist's parsimony for expenditures on public works when conditions might have suggested another course.



'Wait—I haven't caught up yet with the latest explanations about those other places.'

## To Justify Grenada Attack, Don't Look to the Law

By Charles Maechling Jr.

WASHINGTON—In invading Grenada, President Reagan's underlying motive was to do what the long-term threat that was posed by an extreme Marxist regime under the influence of Moscow and Havana, controlling an island just off the main shipping route between the Middle East oil fields and U.S. ports.

The problem appears to have been solved. Now the president will have to live with the political consequences, which may be more far-reaching than he bargained for. The concern of Jamaica and Barbados and four members of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States—Dominica, Antigua, St. Lucia and St. Vincent—over the coup that killed Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and members of his cabinet was undoubtedly legitimate. So was their

request for U.S. forces to overthrow the new military council.

Nevertheless, the invasion has only the most tenuous justification in international law, and from a political standpoint may prove extremely damaging to U.S. interests.

The charter of the United Nations bars "the threat or use of force" in relations between states except for individual or collective self-defense against armed attack. Article 15 of the Charter of the Organization of American States prohibits intervention by any state or group of states "directly or indirectly, for any reason whatever, in the internal or external affairs of any other state." And Article 17 of the OAS Charter says: "The territory of a state is inviolable; it

may not be the object, even temporarily, of military occupation or other measures of force."

As one legal justification for the invasion, Mr. Reagan and Secretary of State George P. Shultz claimed the right of the U.S. citizens to protect the 1,000 or so U.S. citizens resident in Grenada from imminent danger.

The right to rescue one's citizens is well established in international law. But there is no evidence that the Americans in Grenada were in danger—at least not before the shooting started.

The request of Grenada's neighbors for U.S. assistance in overthrowing the military council has even less sanction in international law. The purposes of the 1981 Treaty creating

the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States are clearly commercial and economic. Section 3 does refer to mutual defense and security, far down a long list of mutual interests for which joint policies are to be harmonized; the treaty also provides for a Defense and Security Committee to coordinate the efforts of member states for "collective defense and preservation of peace and security against external aggression." But in this case, no external aggression in the conventional sense had taken place.

The consequences for U.S. policy in Latin America will be more serious than in the Caribbean itself. "Restoration of law and order" was precisely the justification used in the past by Presidents Taft, Wilson, Harding, Coolidge and Johnson to justify U.S. intervention in Central America and the Caribbean. Mr. Reagan's use of that rationale will arouse the old memories of Yankee imperialism, making it harder to obtain Latin American support in containing Cuba and Nicaragua.

Potentially far more damaging will be the effect in Europe, and especially in Britain. Without consultation with only advance notification—Mr. Reagan invaded a member nation of the Commonwealth against the advice of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. The cause for worry is when the Conservatives' right wing, on which both Mr. Reagan and Mrs. Thatcher rely for support of deployment of cruise missiles in England, takes the administration's disregard as a humiliation and an insult. The divisive debate on British foreign policy that took place Wednesday in the House of Commons appeared to revive latent feelings in Britain that Mr. Reagan is a trigger-happy ignoramus.

And ripple effects are already spreading to the Low Countries and to West Germany. The invasion cannot be undone. The only solution for Mr. Reagan is to get the troops out fast and turn the island over to the British governor-general and a provisional Grenadian government.

The writer, an international lawyer, is a senior associate at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in Washington. He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

## Intent, Result Can Matter More Than Law

By Edwin M. Yoder Jr.

WASHINGTON—As the uproar over the Grenadian expedition mounted, you could take your choice among the legal eagles who claim that the United States has done all sorts of violence to the norms of law, domestic and international.

The ancient maxim was *inter arma leges silent* (amid the clash of arms the laws grow quiet). But nowadays the barest whiff of gunpowder brings on a talkfest of legalism.

To the usual worries—starting with that old bugaboo, the Rio Treaty, last heard of during the Falklands War—a novelty has been added: the danger that President Reagan's sudden, decisive action in the Windward Islands infringes upon the prerogatives of Her Majesty, Elizabeth II.

As head of the British Commonwealth, she is, through her governor-general, Sir Paul Scoon, the titular sovereign of Grenada. And any partisan use of Sir Paul in the restoration of legitimate authority on the island would violate constitutional rules.

Now, I am the last to wish any legal insult to a great lady. But the worry over the fine points of constitutional law when, in fact, Sir Paul had been under house arrest and perhaps in mortal danger, seems perfectly symptomatic of the problem.

We live in a world whose vast majority is ruled by brute force, and where law proceeds in most places from the barrel of somebody's gun. That was certainly the situation in Grenada until Tuesday morning. Where the new world differs from the old is in the cynical tendency to invoke law any time free and lawful societies combine to resist sluggish mischief.

In Grenada, in addition to the danger to several hundred young Americans, we had seen the government of Maurice Bishop murdered (possibly for seeking better relations with the United States), and the Cubans on the verge of becoming the only force sufficient to control events. If that did not point Grenada toward becoming a satellite, it made a mockery of the queen's titular authority.

The more imaginative interpreters of the international scene claim that the invasion of Grenada establishes a Reagan version of the Brezhnev doctrine. The absurdity of that view will soon be tested.

For either there will be an election in Grenada under regional sponsor-

ship or there will not. Either the Grenadians will be free to choose a new government or they will not. And either the constitutional process bequeathed to Grenada by the British will be observed or they will not. And if any of this does happen in Grenada, it will be far more than has happened since 1968 in Czechoslovakia, or since 1979 in Afghanistan.

All the Grenadian operation has in common with recent Soviet enforcement of the so-called Brezhnev doctrine is the unpleasant use of military force. If force per se is to be condemned, if the legitimacy of its use under international law has nothing to do with intent or result, then it is anarchy merely disguised as law.

If a surprise action does the job, and if the operation repairs violated law and order in the Eastern Caribbean, what compelling arguments will be left for the pretenses of an empty legalism? That it is better to have the pretense of law than the reality? That the Rio Treaty means Grenada must be an appendage of Cuba?

These notions reflect an expectation of international legality so extravagant as to threaten the rule of law far more than shot and shell.

The Washington Post

## Letter From Madrid: No Joy Over EC 'Breakthrough'

By Victor de la Serna

MADRID—The European media, with well-meaning glee, reported recently that the European Community had made a breakthrough in its drive to bring Spain and Portugal into the trade bloc by settling a two-year dispute over agriculture in Southern Europe. That perception is a far cry from the reaction in Spain.

The view here is that Spain has effectively been priced out of an economically rewarding entry into the EC, and that France has pulled the coup it had long been preparing.

The "breakthrough" mentioned in the dispatches took place in a meeting of EC agricultural ministers in Luxembourg. They "adjusted their olive oil, fruit and vegetable subsidy program and agreed to a common negotiating stance in farm talks next year with Spain and Portugal." This should make it possible for the EC to present a formal dossier on farm trade to Spain and Portugal before the end of the year.

But that is little cause for excitement, according to Spanish economists and government officials. What was missing in the reports from Luxembourg was the fine print, the details on the agreement on fruits and vegetables reached by the 10 EC nations. And the agreement poses ruinous conditions on Spain.

The Luxembourg agreement places an added import tax, which will range between 8 and 20 percent, on fruit and vegetable exports to the EC from other countries, including Spain. This heavy tax would be applied to Spanish produce for at least four years after Spain became a member of the EC, since France has succeeded in imposing its condition of a protracted integration period for Spanish agriculture.

Fruits and vegetables are not the only Spanish products competitive in the EC—but there is not much else. The French government, in trying to keep its threatened southern farmers

happy, has been adamant in its policy. That means protecting expensive French produce—and in the process European consumers will be hurt and Spanish exports will be priced out of the market. The French Socialist government's sensitivity to the farm vote has its precedents—Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and Raymond Barre also protected their southern farmers.

The large, potentially rich Spanish market would seem to offer more opportunities than drawbacks to the French—at least in some sectors. But Norwoud dairy farmers and Lyons electronics manufacturers, who stand to benefit from EC enlargement, are not organized into powerful, demonstrative lobbies like the farmers. And Paris governments have not shown much political will to go beyond the lobbyists' demands.

What would be a mixed sacrifice for France may be a national catastrophe for Spain. Farm produce is one of the scarce sources of hard currency for this country in the midst of a deep recession. Even under the best conditions, EC membership would exact a toll from Spain as it struggles to adapt its economy—a process, by the way, which has been unduly delayed and should begin in earnest even before Spain enters the EC. But such considerations seem academic in the light of impending damage to Spanish agriculture.

Thus, formal obstacles may have been removed—at least partially—but real obstacles have become formidable. While Spain's prime minister, Felipe Gonzalez, has begun dropping hints that his country might drop its application for EC membership, a French public servant quoted by El Pais, the respected Madrid daily, as proclaiming, "Spain will enter under these conditions, or it will not enter." The newspaper added, in an editorial, that "these conditions are unacceptable."

European solidarity with Spain was always thought, in these parts, to be of a higher order than selfish nationalism. But the solidarity has melted away swiftly due to French maneuvering. And the impression in Madrid, when terrorism, military unrest and employment are chipping away at a frail democracy, is that Europe has left Spain hanging in the wind.

International Herald Tribune.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### First Chicago's Record

Regarding "New Tactics Turn Around First Chicago" (IHT, Aug. 27) by Winston Williams:

The story you published concerning First Chicago made a most unfortunate and inaccurate reference to me, particularly with regard to loans which had somehow left the affairs of the bank "messy," and the characterization of the bank as "wandering" under my stewardship.

The record of my four and one half years as chairman and chief executive of First Chicago is otherwise. In 1977, First Chicago reported record earnings of \$111 million (\$2.80 per share). In 1978, record earnings of \$131 million (\$3.30 per share), and in 1979, of \$115 million (\$2.91 per share). The cumulative four-year total of earnings during my years as chief executive was greater than any previous four-year total in the corporation's history.

Rather than "wandering," as your story suggests, First Chicago's strategy was straightforward: to work off bad loans, to refrain from making new bad loans, and to build capital. As a result, total capital increased from \$886 million at the end of 1975 to \$1.187 billion at the close of 1979, despite unprecedented writeoffs of previously made bad loans.

During this period, assets rose from \$19 billion to \$30 billion; and total deposits increased from \$14.2 billion to \$21.1 billion. Meanwhile, loan growth was purposely restrained, the level of nonperforming

loans steadily reduced, and the overall quality of the loan portfolio consistently enhanced.

Barry F. Sullivan, my successor, inherited a cleansed loan portfolio and a strong bank, a bank which had remained remarkably conservative during the so-called go-go years, despite every temptation to do otherwise, and as a shareholder I wish him and First Chicago every good wish.

A. ROBERT ABOUD, President, Occidental Petroleum, Los Angeles.

### Closer to Home

In light of the Grenada crisis, one wonders how Britain would react if, say, the Isle of Man, close to its shores and with many Britons living there, but affiliated with France, became a hostile base, possibly with missiles pointing at London.

HARRY SPIRO, Basel.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to the editor and contain the writer's signature, name and address. Brief letters receive priority, and letters may be abridged. We cannot acknowledge all letters, but we value the views of the readers who submit them.

sound U.S. policy, not because it is on the outs with Moscow but because it has identified its own interest with the spread of peace, reallocation of resources to development, and stability. Those are America's interests too.

They are also Israel's real interests, though its government has not yet lifted its sights to acknowledge Egypt's search for rapprochement with other Arabs as a useful promise rather than a danger.

Mr. Mubarak is concerned now lest the bloody morass of Lebanon distract Washington from the larger issues. He is pressing for the United States to revive Mr. Reagan's Middle East peace initiative now that the Palestine Liberation Organization is openly split anyway, and to accelerate Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon.

There is a sense in Cairo that unless some political momentum is soon injected, combat and confrontation will widen. That is one reason Mr. Mubarak warned President Reagan against reprisals for the bomb attack on American marines.

There is also an assumption that the United States can do nothing constructive in the area in a presidential election year. A year is too much precious time to lose in a fluid period. Nobody thinks the moment is ripe for a great breakthrough, but there is need for a signal of hope that something may be starting.

A new American mediator could give such a signal, providing it is a person of stature and large experience. President Reagan's Middle East record boasts no successes. There would be domestic advantage in depoliticizing the appointment as he has sought to do with bipartisan moves on arms control and Central America. There is no place for another commission. But a distinguished democratic diplomat would fill the bill. Former Secretary of State Cyrus Vance leaps to mind.

The New York Times

## In Lebanon, No Peace To Be Kept

By Barbara Tuchman

GREENWICH, Connecticut—In 1986, the French author Emile Zola wrote a pamphlet titled "J'accuse" attacking the president of the French Republic for unjustly accusing Alfred Dreyfus of spying for Germany. Today, I would like to raise a voice, however minor in comparison to Zola's, to accuse the Reagan administration and its military commanders of responsibility for the unforgivable deaths of the U.S. marines in Lebanon.

Their mission "to keep the peace in Lebanon" was empty and meaningless from the outset. There was no peace in Lebanon to be kept and there had been none for generations.

In 1860, the Druze of Damascus exploded in a three-day massacre of the Christian Maronites that set off a scramble among the foreign powers eager to exert influence in the area, besides laying the main of hatreds and hostilities that have fragmented Lebanon ever since. How were the U.S. Marines, as foreigners, supposed to patch up that situation, recently exacerbated by months of violent conflict, into a stable peace? What method were they to use, what means were they given apart from providing extra arms to the Lebanese Army? Why must American policymakers always attach the country to a powerless client who has no capacity, to maintain himself?

And why were the Marines ordered to hold a fixed position that was an open target for every gun or missile for miles around? What did the thinkers of Washington expect would happen when they sent our men to stand still in a cockpit of angry, battling, wildly bellicose factions? That the parties would quickly settle down to amicable leaf-making? Why do American policymakers never think two steps ahead to the consequences of the decisions they make? It was obvious from the start that some action would be taken against our agents that would force us to decide whether to keep them in place, in danger of their lives, or withdraw them to the damage of American prestige and reputation in the world. Any statesman with a grain of sense would avoid putting his government on such a forked stick.

What of the nation's military advisers who allowed such a reckless policy to be implemented? Had I been Marine commandant or the responsible member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, I like to think I would have had the courage to say to the president, "You may, of course, as commander in chief, issue what order you like, but this one will not be confirmed or transmitted by me," and then resigned. What future confidence can American soldiers have in commanders who send their armies to hold a site that even General Custer would not have entered?

The mission was a fantasy, the site was a trap, and the supposed protection of the battleship offshore was a fraud, a deception upon those American people innocent enough or fool enough to believe it could serve any purpose in the situation, as indeed it never did. What would it shoot at, if it opened fire at all? Scattered Druze huts in the Chuf hills? Or already-blasted Beirut?

I cannot imagine what our government thought would be the outcome of sending the Marines into Lebanon. And if they failed to think seriously and logically about consequences, the compelling question arises: Can we afford, in the world the way it is, continued imbecility in Washington?

The writer, a Pulitzer Prize-winning historian, contributed this comment to the Greenwich Times.

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# ECONOMIC SCENE

By LEONARD SILK

## 1984 Election Likely to Turn On Issue of Reaganomics' Success

**NEW YORK** — Is Reaganomics a winner or a loser? The 1984 presidential election is more likely to turn on that issue than on any other, unless the administration's conduct of foreign policy — in El Salvador, Nicaragua, Lebanon, Grenada and perhaps other theaters still to come — becomes the main issue.

Herbert Stein, professor of economics at the University of Virginia, senior fellow of the American Enterprise Institute and former chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers under President Richard M. Nixon, still considers it highly probable that, whatever else happens, economics will remain a strong factor in the election.

Writing in current issue of The Atlantic Economist, which he edits, Mr. Stein says one can already tell with great confidence what the economic platforms of both parties will be. "The platforms," he says, "will be the same, and they can be summed up in one word: 'See!'"

But the two parties will ask the electorate to look at different things. The Republicans, according to Stein, will say: "See how good things are under our management of the economy. Inflation is way down, taxes are down, interest rates are down and unemployment is falling."

The Democrats, Mr. Stein writes, will say: "See how terrible things are. Unemployment is much higher than when Ronald Reagan came into office. Real GNP has risen less than during Jimmy Carter's four years. Despite the cut in taxes, real per-capita income after tax has also risen less than during the Carter term. Anyway, the Reagan tax cut went mainly to the rich. There are more people living below the poverty line than at any time during the Carter administration. Moreover, the country under Mr. Reagan has been introduced to higher budget deficits than have ever been seen before, and these deficits threaten the future of the weak recovery that has begun."

### Suspicion Unwarranted

Since Mr. Stein's statement of the Democratic platform claims are about three times as long as his statement of the Republican platform, one might ask why he did not give the Republicans equal time and begin to suspect that he has decided to defect to the Democrats, an unwarranted suspicion.

He presents an early version of the numbers voters will have to assess, using the actual results for four years of the Carter administration and two years of Mr. Reagan, with his estimates of what the last two years under Mr. Reagan will produce:

• Real gross national product will show an average annual gain of 2 percent under Mr. Reagan, compared with 3.25 percent under Mr. Carter.

• The Consumer Price Index will rise by an average of 4.5 percent under Mr. Reagan, compared with 10.4 percent under Mr. Carter.

• The unemployment rate for all workers, including the military, will average 9 percent under Mr. Reagan, against 6.25 percent under Mr. Carter.

• Budget deficits will average nearly \$150 billion a year under Mr. Reagan, compared with less than \$50 billion under Mr. Carter.

• Federal revenues as a percentage of GNP will average nearly the same in both administrations, at 20 percent, but federal expenditures under Mr. Reagan will average 24 percent of GNP, compared with 21 percent under Mr. Carter.

But this horizon may not be a very good predictor of how the electorate will react to the comparisons of the Republican and Democratic performance in the past two administrations. Mr. Reagan's timing promises to be better in political terms than Mr. Carter's. The rate of gain in real GNP slid downward during the Carter years, with a small uptick at the end, whereas Mr. Reagan got his recession out of the way during the first two years and should offer voters a rising trend through 1983 and 1984.

### Others Show Objectivity

Just as Mr. Stein reveals his objectivity in dealing with the numbers, so do Walter W. Heller, professor of economics at the University of Minnesota who served as chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers under Presidents John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson, and his close collaborator, George L. Perry, senior fellow at the Brookings Institution. Writing in the economic letter of the National City Bank of Minneapolis, they say:

"We disagree with those who foresee the mega-deficits bringing this recovery to an early end. Given the big margin of unused potential in the economy — nearly 10.5 million job seekers and one-fourth of unused potential in the economy — the Federal Reserve can for some time shield the economy from rising interest rates even in the face of those deficits."

Mr. Heller and Mr. Perry prove their objectivity by forecasting a fourth-quarter-over-fourth-quarter gain of 4.5 percent in 1984 and a year-over-year increase of 5.5 percent to 6 percent.

Thus do economic theory and practical politics make both strange bedfellows and estranged former bedfellows. As for the voters, they are more likely to judge not by theory or ideology, but by recent results, asking the politicians, "What have you done for me, or to me, lately?"

New York Times Service

## CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Oct. 28, excluding bank service charges									
	U.S.	£	DM	FF	Y	₹	₪	₦	₧
American Express	1.0000	0.7460	1.9360	6.5595	163.26	24.63	3.36	200.48	3.36
Bank of America	1.0000	0.7460	1.9360	6.5595	163.26	24.63	3.36	200.48	3.36
Bank of Montreal	1.0000	0.7460	1.9360	6.5595	163.26	24.63	3.36	200.48	3.36
Bank of New York	1.0000	0.7460	1.9360	6.5595	163.26	24.63	3.36	200.48	3.36
Bank of Paris	1.0000	0.7460	1.9360	6.5595	163.26	24.63	3.36	200.48	3.36
Bank of Rome	1.0000	0.7460	1.9360	6.5595	163.26	24.63	3.36	200.48	3.36
Bank of Tokyo	1.0000	0.7460	1.9360	6.5595	163.26	24.63	3.36	200.48	3.36
Bank of Vienna	1.0000	0.7460	1.9360	6.5595	163.26	24.63	3.36	200.48	3.36
Bank of Zurich	1.0000	0.7460	1.9360	6.5595	163.26	24.63	3.36	200.48	3.36
Bank of London	1.0000	0.7460	1.9360	6.5595	163.26	24.63	3.36	200.48	3.36

### Dollar Values

	U.S.	£	DM	FF	Y	₹	₪	₦	₧
Bank of America	1.0000	0.7460	1.9360	6.5595	163.26	24.63	3.36	200.48	3.36
Bank of Montreal	1.0000	0.7460	1.9360	6.5595	163.26	24.63	3.36	200.48	3.36
Bank of New York	1.0000	0.7460	1.9360	6.5595	163.26	24.63	3.36	200.48	3.36
Bank of Paris	1.0000	0.7460	1.9360	6.5595	163.26	24.63	3.36	200.48	3.36
Bank of Rome	1.0000	0.7460	1.9360	6.5595	163.26	24.63	3.36	200.48	3.36
Bank of Tokyo	1.0000	0.7460	1.9360	6.5595	163.26	24.63	3.36	200.48	3.36
Bank of Vienna	1.0000	0.7460	1.9360	6.5595	163.26	24.63	3.36	200.48	3.36
Bank of Zurich	1.0000	0.7460	1.9360	6.5595	163.26	24.63	3.36	200.48	3.36
Bank of London	1.0000	0.7460	1.9360	6.5595	163.26	24.63	3.36	200.48	3.36

(a) Commercial bank (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Units of 100 (d) Units of 1,000 (e) Not quoted (f) Not available.

## INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits Oct. 28									
	1M	3M	6M	9M	12M	15M	18M	21M	24M
1M	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
3M	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
6M	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
9M	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
12M	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
15M	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
18M	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
21M	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
24M	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4

### Key Money Rates

	U.S.	£	DM	FF	Y	₹	₪	₦	₧
Discount Rate	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
Prime Rate	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
Bank of America	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
Bank of Montreal	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
Bank of New York	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
Bank of Paris	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
Bank of Rome	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
Bank of Tokyo	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
Bank of Vienna	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
Bank of Zurich	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
Bank of London	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4

### GOLD PRICES

	U.S.	£	DM	FF	Y	₹	₪	₦	₧
Gold Bar	380.00	380.00	380.00	380.00	380.00	380.00	380.00	380.00	380.00
Gold Coin	380.00	380.00	380.00	380.00	380.00	380.00	380.00	380.00	380.00
Gold Bullion	380.00	380.00	380.00	380.00	380.00	380.00	380.00	380.00	380.00
Gold Scrap	380.00	380.00	380.00	380.00	380.00	380.00	380.00	380.00	380.00
Gold Jewelry	380.00	380.00	380.00	380.00	380.00	380.00	380.00	380.00	380.00
Gold Watch	380.00	380.00	380.00	380.00	380.00	380.00	380.00	380.00	380.00
Gold Ring	380.00	380.00	380.00	380.00	380.00	380.00	380.00	380.00	380.00
Gold Earring	380.00	380.00	380.00	380.00	380.00	380.00	380.00	380.00	380.00
Gold Bracelet	380.00	380.00	380.00	380.00	380.00	380.00	380.00	380.00	380.00
Gold Chain	380.00	380.00	380.00	380.00	380.00	380.00	380.00	380.00	380.00

Sources: Commercial Bank of Tokyo, London Bank.

## N.Y. Prices Drop; Dow Slips 18.59

News on Grenada Prompts a Sell-Off

United Press International

**NEW YORK** — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange plunged Friday in a sell-off sparked by White House reports that U.S. troops still had not gained control of Grenada and Moscow's charges that U.S. forces had fired on the Soviet Union's embassy in Grenada.

Merck and Perkin-Elmer triggered selling in high-quality issues with lower earnings projections. Automobile stocks came under profit-taking pressure for the second consecutive session.

The Dow Jones industrial average, up three points at the outset after losing 1.73 Thursday, skidded 18.59 to 1,223.48, its worst loss since 1951 Oct. 11. The average lost 25.40 for the week overall.

Declines topped advances 5 to 3 and volume was 81.2 million shares compared with 79.6 million Thursday.

The news that the Soviet Union complained about the shooting at its mission knocked the market for a loop," said Hildegard Zagorski of Prudential-Bache.

High Johnson of First Albany said the setback was a knee-jerk reaction to a political event and gave nervous investors an excuse to sell. The market had been quiet before the news.

Big investors stayed on the sidelines to await the Federal Reserve's post-market report on the money supply, which showed a \$2.4-billion decline. That could help the market next week.

The bond market moved up in anticipation of the decline. But experts said the Fed still was not likely to ease credit as long as the economy continued to expand rather rapidly.

CSX Corp. was the most active NYSE-listed issue, unchanged at 24 1/4. Commodore International, which fell 8 points the previous two sessions despite reporting higher earnings, was the second most active issue, off 1/4 to 31 1/4.

Perkin-Elmer, third on the list, plunged 4 to 26 after the company said it expected its first-quarter earnings to fall 20 to 30 percent from last year's 25 cents a share. American Telephone & Telegraph was fourth, off 1/4 to 61 1/4.

Merck skidded 5 1/4 to 94 1/4 after the company said its fourth-quarter earnings gain might be less than those achieved so far this year. John Blair plunged 5 to 37 1/4. The stock lost 2 1/4 Thursday after the company reported third-quarter earnings of 49 cents a share vs. 48 cents a year ago.

Ford Motor, which Thursday reported a \$333.1 million third-quarter profit, lost 1 1/4 to 66 1/4. The company said it would spend \$42 million on a plant in Spain. General Motors lost 1 1/4 to 77 and Chrysler 1 1/4 to 27 1/4.

American Express lost 1 1/4 to 32 1/4 in active trading.

## Money Measure in U.S. Drops by \$2.4 Billion

United Press International

**NEW YORK** — The U.S. money supply aggregate known as M-1 fell \$2.4 billion in the latest week, once again surprising the market, and signaling that the money supply remains distorted by deregulated bank accounts.

"The size of the drop was a surprise, but suggests that October M-1 figures are not that meaningful," said William V. Sullivan Jr., senior vice president at Dean Witter Reynolds Inc.

The deregulated certificates of deposit that banks began offering Oct. 1 will be in the M-2 measure, which the Fed releases monthly. It is thought that at least some money is going out of interest-bearing checking accounts, which are in M-1, into the new certificates of deposit.

The dollar withstood selling pressure from the M-1 decline and closed higher against most major currencies in New York after falling against most currencies in quiet European trading. The dollar closed in New York at 2.621 Deutsches Marks.

Market Closing  
Financial markets, except for commodities, and banks will be closed Monday in France for a holiday.

Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.)

Month	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
30	425.75	425.75	425.75	425.75	425.75
40	425.75	425.75	425.75	425.75	425.75
50	425.75	425.75	425.75	425.75	425.75
60	425.75	425.75	425.75	425.75	425.75

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Tel. 31 82 51 - Telex 28 365

## USWEST

Serves Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Iowa, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.  
Revenues: \$7,389.7  
Net Income: \$752.0  
Total Assets: \$18,901.3  
Long-Term Debt: \$4,416.0  
Telephones Installed: 16,722,270  
Employees: 97,364

## Bellsouth

Serves Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee.  
Revenues: \$10,304.2  
Net Income: \$1,232.7  
Total Assets: \$23,207.2  
Long-Term Debt: \$5,990.1  
Telephones Installed: 23,060,313  
Employees: 131,513

## Bell Atlantic

Serves Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, District of Columbia.  
Revenues: \$8,384.4  
Net Income: \$887.7  
Total Assets: \$18,197.2  
Long-Term Debt: \$4,759.2  
Telephones Installed: 23,246,096  
Employees: 104,825

## PACIFIC TELESCOPE

Serves California, Nevada.  
Revenues: \$7,850.1  
Net Income: \$518.9  
Total Assets: \$17,810.5  
Long-Term Debt: \$6,559.8  
Telephones Installed: 15,071,681  
Employees: 106,243

## Southwestern Bell

Serves Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Texas.  
Revenues: \$7,707.0  
Net Income: \$766.1  
Total Assets: \$17,491.2  
Long-Term Debt: \$4,675.1  
Telephones Installed: 16,902,638  
Employees: 98,788

## NYNEX

Serves Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont, part of Connecticut.  
Revenues: \$9,611.5  
Net Income: \$834.9  
Total Assets: \$18,785.8  
Long-Term Debt: \$5,188.8  
Telephones Installed: 17,405,018  
Employees: 120,770

## AMERITECH

Serves Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin.  
Revenues: \$9,121.9  
Net Income: \$860.4  
Total Assets: \$18,181.2  
Long-Term Debt: \$4,942.4  
Telephones Installed: 23,571,025  
Employees: 103,734

## For Bell System Managers, Divestiture Represents the Chance of a Lifetime

By Karen W. Arenson  
New York Times Service

**NEW YORK** — Most new companies are satisfied to begin life with a nest egg counted in thousands, or perhaps millions, of dollars. On Jan. 1, with the breakup of American Telephone and Telegraph Co., seven new companies will spring forth fully formed, each with nearly \$20 billion in assets and \$10 billion in revenue.

Markedly smaller than the old AT&T, they will nonetheless rank as giants of U.S. industry, bigger than virtually every other utility in the United States. Each will have as much in assets as U.S. Steel and more revenues than Chrysler or Dow Chemical, and will be bigger than



	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chgs
ImpCo	12275	9 1/2	9 1/8	9 1/8	+ 1/8
Asm g s	5028	9 1/2	9 1/8	9 1/8	+ 1/8
WomB s	2631	9 1/4	9 1/8	9 1/8	+ 1/8
PuCo S	2047	3 1/4	3 1/8	3 1/8	+ 1/8
DomP	2218	9 1/4	9 1/8	9 1/8	+ 1/8
HouOTR	1920	9 1/4	9 1/8	9 1/8	+ 1/8
CoSta	1546	9 1/4	9 1/8	9 1/8	+ 1/8
ChmP	1278	19 1/8	19 1/8	19 1/8	+ 1/8
ChmP	1024	19 1/8	19 1/8	19 1/8	+ 1/8
Hetzer	102	13 1/4	13 1/8	13 1/8	+ 1/8

High	Low	Close	Chgs
212.02	212.17	212.45	-1.18

[illegible]



## BUSINESS BRIEFS

### American Can Planning to Purchase Brokerage Owned by Vice Chairman

NEW YORK (NYT)—American Can Co. has said it will buy G. Tsai & Co., a small brokerage firm owned by American Can's vice chairman, Gerald Tsai Jr.

American Can said on Thursday that it would pay \$7,200 shares of its stock to Mr. Tsai for his brokerage firm. Mr. Tsai's closing price of \$43.675 a share, that would be worth about \$3.8 million.



Gerald Tsai Jr.

American Can has been going through a major restructuring. The company still makes metal cans, as well as plastic packages, but has sold its paper operations and has made several purchases in financial services in the last two years, buying insurance companies and a mutual fund group.

Mr. Tsai, 54, joined American Can as an executive vice president early last year, when the company bought Associated Madison Companies, the small life insurance group he was running. Promoted to vice chairman in June, he has acknowledged that he would like the chairman's job, and his future is believed tied to his success in moving American Can into financial services.

G. Tsai & Co., a member of the New York Stock Exchange, is a small specialty firm that caters mainly to institutional investors.

### BMW 9-Month Turnover Up 18.3%

MUNICH (Reuters)—Bayerische Motoren Werke said Friday that its turnover for the first nine months of 1983 was up 18.3 percent in world group volume in the first nine months pointing to favorable profits.

BMW gave no dividend or profit forecast.

In a letter to shareholders, BMW said incoming orders for all model ranges exceeded levels of a year ago, requiring overtime to be worked in all divisions. It also said its subsidiaries showed good results.

BMW said 1982 parent company net profit increased to 200 million Deutsche marks (\$76.9 million), from 145 million DM in 1981, and it raised the dividend on shares issued before its May 1982 rights issue to 10 DM from 9.

### Manville Gets Reorganization Delay

NEW YORK (AP)—Manville Corp., which entered bankruptcy court 15 months ago, has been given 11 extra days to submit a reorganization plan that is acceptable to its creditors and to representatives of asbestos victims.

The company filed for reorganization under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code on Aug. 26, 1982, because of the thousands of lawsuits filed by people claiming health damage from exposure to asbestos made by Manville, and in anticipation of more suits.

Manville said Thursday it was ready to file a plan for paying its creditors and settling the suits even though the plan would be opposed by representatives of the asbestos victims.

### Ford U.K. Proffers a 4.1% Pay Rise

LONDON—Ford's British unit has offered its 44,500 hourly workers a 4.1 percent pay rise starting Nov. 24, the company said Friday. It said the offer would mean a new weekly scale for day workers of £13.94 to £17.14 (\$169.77 to \$219.24) for a 39-hour week.

Trade union sources said the unions were unlikely to accept the offer, which is well below the 7.5 percent pay rise given by General Motors' British subsidiary, Vauxhall Motors, to its workers.

### Peugeot Reports It Had Loss

(Continued from Page 7) The result took into account 98 million francs in capital gains and provisions of 982 million francs for depreciation of holdings in two subsidiaries, Automobiles Peugeot and Automobiles Citroën.

Peugeot said its net first-half consolidated volume this year was 43.9 billion francs, up 5.9 percent from the first six months of 1982, based on comparable company structures.

For the second half of this year, Peugeot said it expected consolidated turnover to rise more than 25 percent from the comparative 1982 figure and overall consolidated volume this year to rise about 15 percent from 1982. Last year the company's consolidated turnover was 75.26 billion francs.

### Why Did IOG Buy Bullion on Oct. 20?

and Did That Dip Precede a Major Bullish Rebound?

In more than 1,000 of the most volatile open-market media, IOG researchers maintain computer-generated pressure plotting designed to detect levels of informed accumulation and/or distribution. Buying signals, which seldom have been a week ago in numbers of high-technology issues that were subjected to waves of speculative liquidation because of Digital Equipment's well-advertised profit setback of the third quarter. And then during the morning of October 20, a national securities pressure in silver spilled over to within a penny of the downward target we had developed for the correctional interval then underway. Managers of the newly-launched IOG GOLD FUND promptly issued a report to shareholders showing in detail why the fund had been making its first purchases of physical gold in the midst of a breakdown which carried the December Cornex delivery back to an earlier October 5 low of \$391.

Which seldom have been seen since the August panic of 1982. Two sessions later the price was \$11 higher—starting to complete a month of basing action that our technicians had seen as the prelude to a \$100 rebound of merely preliminary significance. These calculations were made and published prior to the October 23 Beirut tragedy, and if you are seriously interested in gold and its prospects you should have a record of the technical calculations which led to our October 20 decision. As an alternative you could be looking at \$1,000 gold and \$50 silver in the not-too-distant future and wondering how you missed the turn. For complementary growth-stock and precious-metal coverage, phone, telex or return the coupon.

COMPANY EARNINGS			
Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated			
France			
<b>Peugeot</b>			
1982 9 months	1982 6 months	1981 9 months	1981 6 months
Revenue	1,077.9	1,077.9	1,077.9
Profit	107.79	107.79	107.79
Per Share	1.0779	1.0779	1.0779
United States			
<b>Aetna Life Cos.</b>			
1982 9 months	1982 6 months	1981 9 months	1981 6 months
Revenue	3,395	3,395	3,395
Profit	339.5	339.5	339.5
Per Share	3.395	3.395	3.395
Baltimore Gas Elec.			
1982 9 months	1982 6 months	1981 9 months	1981 6 months
Revenue	1,276	1,276	1,276
Profit	127.6	127.6	127.6
Per Share	1.276	1.276	1.276
Nigerian Hawker			
1982 9 months	1982 6 months	1981 9 months	1981 6 months
Revenue	2,023	2,023	2,023
Profit	202.3	202.3	202.3
Per Share	2.023	2.023	2.023
Boston Edison			
1982 9 months	1982 6 months	1981 9 months	1981 6 months
Revenue	2,023	2,023	2,023
Profit	202.3	202.3	202.3
Per Share	2.023	2.023	2.023

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## Pan Am Posts \$76.8-Million Profit For Quarter; UAL's Net Skids 38%

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Pan American World Airways, whose losses last year were the biggest in aviation history, said Friday it earned \$76.8 million in the third quarter.

Separately, UAL Inc., the parent company of United Airlines, said its third-quarter profit fell 38 percent, while Delta Air Lines posted a profit after losses in the quarter a year earlier.

Pan Am's profit in the quarter ended Sept. 30 marked the airline's second consecutive profitable quarter this year and the first back-to-back quarterly profits since 1979. In the third quarter last year, Pan Am had a \$28.8-million loss.

Pan Am, which had a \$485.3-million loss for all of last year, a record for the industry, said its third-quarter profit came on a 2.2 percent rise in revenue to \$1,077 billion from \$1,053 billion. Its expenses fell 4 percent to \$1,001 billion.

For the first nine months, Pan

Am reported a profit of \$7.6 million, compared with a loss of \$212.4 million a year ago. Nine-month revenue was \$2.86 billion, down from \$2.88 billion. Expenses were \$2.77 billion, down from \$3.01 billion.

UAL said its third-quarter profit was \$53.1 million, down from \$84.4 million a year ago. Its revenue rose 13 percent to \$1.65 billion from \$1.47 billion a year ago.

The results from last year's third quarter were boosted by a one-time gain of \$36.6 million and contained income-tax payments because of tax credits. This year, UAL paid \$55.5 million in income taxes.

The airline subsidiary's operating profit rose, but because tax credits erased its tax liabilities a year ago while it had to pay taxes this year, the airline's net earnings fell to \$58.5 million from \$97.2 million in the third quarter last year. Airline operating revenue rose 14 percent to \$1.50 billion from \$1.32 billion.

For the first nine months, UAL

had a profit of \$85.9 million, or \$2.32 a share, compared with a year-earlier loss of \$21.5 million. Revenue was up 8 percent to \$4.37 billion from \$4.04 billion.

Airline net earnings were \$7.6 million, compared with a loss a year earlier of \$36.9 million. For the year to date, airline revenue was \$3.89 billion, up 9 percent from a year earlier.

UAL's network of Westin Hotels, in this country and from Singapore to Montreal abroad, earned \$3.1 million in the quarter, down from \$5.4 million. For the nine months, the hotel unit earned \$11.9 million, down from \$16.3 million.

Delta said it earned \$10.4 million, compared with a \$16.1-million loss a year earlier. Delta, which had a \$86.7-million loss in its fiscal year that ended June 30, its first loss in history, said its profit in the first quarter of its new fiscal year came on an 11 percent rise in revenue to \$973.2 million, while expenses rose 5 percent to \$960.9 million.

## BHP Will Miss Its Deadline for Closing GE Pact

The Associated Press

MELBOURNE, Australia — Broken Hill Proprietary Co. said Friday it will not meet the Monday deadline for closing its \$2.4-billion takeover of General Electric Co. of the United States' Utah International unit.

Under terms of the agreement Broken Hill signed last spring with GE, either company could terminate the pact Monday if it had not been closed.

General Electric issued a statement from its Fairfield, Conn., headquarters saying neither it nor Broken Hill was withdrawing from the agreement, and that discussions were continuing.

Broken Hill said last month it planned to raise \$1.1 billion through an issuance of commercial paper, two floating-rate Eurodollar bonds and a syndicated Eurodollar loan.

A key reason Broken Hill expects to miss the Oct. 31 deadline is its failure to find partners to participate in the purchase.

Utah International is a leading producer of metallurgical coal.

## Payments Surplus Off 61.4%, Japan Reports

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Japan had an overall, unadjusted balance-of-payments surplus of \$318 million in September, down 61.4 percent from a surplus of \$823 million a year earlier and compared with a deficit of \$27 million in August, the Finance Ministry said Friday.

The balance-of-payments surplus came on an unadjusted current-account surplus of \$2.68 billion, up from surpluses of 1.46 billion a year earlier and \$1.37 billion in August. The current account, which includes trade in merchandise and services and certain financial transactions, has been in surplus by more than \$2 billion in three of the last four months.

Seasonally adjusted, the September balance of payments was in deficit by \$406 million, from a surplus of \$651 million in August. The adjusted current-account surplus fell to \$1.96 billion in September from \$2.05 billion in August.

The balance of trade measures a country's exports and imports of physical merchandise. The seasonally adjusted trade surplus fell to \$2.64 billion in September from \$3.13 billion in August.

The unadjusted current-account surplus was the second-highest on record, as was the unadjusted merchandise trade surplus of \$3.37 billion, up from \$2.45 billion in August and \$2.44 billion a year earlier.

## All Nippon Plans to Buy 2 Boeing Cargo Planes

Reuters

TOKYO — All Nippon Airways Co. said it will soon order two Boeing 747-200F cargo planes worth about a total of \$20 million.

The aircraft, due to be delivered in December 1984 and February 1985, will be leased to Nippon Air Cargo Co., which has been formed by All Nippon Airways and four Japanese shipping companies to provide cargo service between Japan and the United States.

## Bell's Managers Have Their Chance

(Continued from Page 7)

regional companies, as well as 10 shares in the new AT&T.

William L. Mobraaten, vice chairman and chief financial officer at Bell Atlantic, based in Philadelphia, recalled the day 21 months ago when he and other Bell company presidents were told their companies were going to be spun off.

"The opportunities ahead of us are fantastic. Once you get over the initial shock of the divestiture, your mind starts to focus on how you're going to make it work."

For 21 months, Mr. Mobraaten and other holding company executives have been eyeing their markets and sizing up the competition, which could include the likes of IBM and their former parent, AT&T, as well as one another. Under the antitrust settlement AT&T signed with the Justice Department in January 1982, the divested organizations not only will be local telephone carriers, but, with certain restrictions, they will have the right to enter other businesses as well.

While many of their plans are in place, there continue to be surprises.

One recent shock, for example, was the Federal Communications Commission's announcement last week that its plan for funding long-distance revenues to the local phone companies through a system of "access charges" would be delayed by at least three months beyond Jan. 1.

"They really complicated our lives," Mr. Mobraaten commented. "With less than 30 days before we have to go public with our numbers, they were telling us we could not count on something that was going to bring us a revenue stream of more than \$2 billion annually. I'm sure we'll get the FCC and AT&T and the judge to agree on

something, and we'll solve the problem. But we've got only 27 days to do it."

Among the tougher issues have been how fast the companies want to try to transform themselves from telephone companies into high-technology companies.

The incentive to branch out is great. Though considered local monopolies and regulated as such, the regionals will be faced from day one with the reality of other companies edging into their markets, offering cable systems, fiber-optic paths and other ways to bypass the local telephone companies. And while the Bell companies remain largely regulated, at least for now, the other companies generally are not.

"It's not a question of there being regulated markets and competitive markets," said William G. Burns, vice chairman and chief financial officer of Nynex, whose market is considered particularly vulnerable to competition because of the concentration of businesses in metropolitan New York and Boston. "Competition exists in almost all our markets."

It would not be surprising if the regional companies, though independent, turned out to resemble so many years in a pod. The top executives have almost all come out of the Bell System, where most have spent their whole careers, often as long as 30 or 40 years.

Furthermore, all the companies will begin with roughly the same size asset bases, the same number of employees, the same incomes, and with local telephone service accounting for the bulk of their business.

But differences, both in strategy and style, are already apparent. Some companies, such as US West and Ameritech, are trumpeting their emphasis on new ventures. Others, such as Nynex and Bell South, seem to be stressing the more basic telephone businesses.

Despite the different approaches, it will take years — perhaps even decades — before the regionals' businesses really diverge significantly.

"You'd have to acquire a \$1-billion company to change 10 percent of your business, and there aren't that many \$1-billion businesses," said Mr. Staley of Nynex.

AT&T has filed an emergency petition with the Federal Communications Commission, asking the agency to reconsider its decision to delay a reduction in long-distance rates and the imposition of a new fee on consumers. The Associated Press reported from Washington.

AT&T argued in its petition Thursday that a delay would create havoc for the entire telephone industry, jeopardizing revenue for local telephone companies.

## ADVERTISEMENT INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Oct. 28, 1983

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the consent of sources whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the funds: (d) — daily; (w) — weekly; (m) — monthly; (q) — quarterly; (y) — yearly; (n) — irregularly.

AL-MAL MANAGEMENT CO. S.A. (m) Al-Mal Trust \$136.59

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co. Ltd. (d) Bank of America \$180.82

(d) Bank of Europe \$180.82

(d) Bank of London \$180.82

(d) Bank of Paris \$180.82

(d) Bank of Rome \$180.82

(d) Bank of Spain \$180.82

(d) Bank of Sweden \$180.82

(d) Bank of Switzerland \$180.82

(d) Bank of the Netherlands \$180.82

(d) Bank of Belgium \$180.82

(d) Bank of Luxembourg \$180.82

(d) Bank of Liechtenstein \$180.82

(d) Bank of Monaco \$180.82

(d) Bank of San Marino \$180.82

(d) Bank of Vatican City \$180.82

(d) Bank of Andorra \$180.82

(d) Bank of Gibraltar \$180.82

(d) Bank of Jersey \$180.82

(d) Bank of Guernsey \$180.82

(d) Bank of the Channel Islands \$180.82

(d) Bank of the Isle of Man \$180.82

(d) Bank of the British Virgin Islands \$180.82

(d) Bank of the Cayman Islands \$180.82

(d) Bank of the Turks and Caicos Islands \$180.82

(d) Bank of the Anguilla Islands \$180.82

(d) Bank of the Montserrat Islands \$180.82

(d) Bank of the Nevis Islands \$180.82

(d) Bank of the Saint Kitts and Nevis Islands \$180.82

(d) Bank of the Antigua and Barbuda Islands \$180.82

(d) Bank of the Barbados Islands \$180.82

(d) Bank of the Belize Islands \$180.82

(d) Bank of the Bermuda Islands \$180.82

(d) Bank of the British Columbia Islands \$180.82

(d) Bank of the Canadian Islands \$180.82

(d) Bank of the Costa Rica Islands \$180.82

(d) Bank of the Cuban Islands \$180.82

(d) Bank of the Dominican Republic Islands \$180.82

(d) Bank of the Ecuador Islands \$180.82

(d) Bank of the El Salvador Islands \$180.82

(d) Bank of the Guatemala Islands \$180.82

(d) Bank of the Honduras Islands \$180.82

(d) Bank of the Jamaica Islands \$180.82

(d) Bank of the Mexico Islands \$180.82

(d) Bank of the Nicaragua Islands \$180.82

(d) Bank of the Panama Islands \$180.82

(d) Bank of the Paraguay Islands \$180.82

(d) Bank of the Peru Islands \$180.82

(d) Bank of the Puerto Rico Islands \$180.82

(d) Bank of the Saint Vincent and the Grenadines Islands \$180.82

(d) Bank of the Saint Lucia Islands \$180.82

(d) Bank of the Saint Martin Islands \$180.82

(d) Bank of the Saint Pierre and Miquelon Islands \$180.82

(d) Bank of the Saint Thomas and Virgin Islands \$180.82

(d) Bank of the Saint John Islands \$180.82

(d) Bank of the Saint George Islands \$180.82

(d) Bank of the Saint Andrew Islands \$180.82

(d) Bank of the Saint Patrick Islands \$180.82

(d) Bank of the Saint David Islands \$180.82

(d) Bank of the Saint Elizabeth Islands \$180.82

(d) Bank of the Saint George Islands \$180.82

(d) Bank of the Saint Andrew Islands \$180.82

(d) Bank of the Saint Patrick Islands \$180.82

(d) Bank of the Saint David Islands \$180.82

(d) Bank of the Saint Elizabeth Islands \$180.82

## INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS



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12 Month		Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Siz.		Close	
High	Low					100s	High	Low	Dist.

40%	25%	Plesov s		17	1	29%	29%	29%
33%	14	Pnewm	.50	1.9	11	174	27%	26%
28%	18%	Pompey	40	2.4	18		26%	26% — 74

[illegible][illegible]

	100s	High	Low	3pm	Ch
Oct. 28	SecTop	105	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
	Refined	70	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2

[illegible]

Oct. 28 FRENCH FRANC 1900000  
5 per franco-1 point south 90.0000  
Dec .1205 .7295 .1240 .12

[illegible]

7-26	209.00	209.00	209.00	209
4-85	215.00	214.00	213.00	215
59	215.00	215.00	215.00	214
	2,882	Prev. Sales	3,770	

[illegible]

Stock Indexes	
98.02	SP COMP. INDEX
89.41	

[illegible]

NEW SERIES: ISSUE 100, DEC. 31

[illegible]

51.00	257.75
45.00	247.50
42.00	244.00
41.00	243.00

[illegible]

Get  
Friday  
Closing  
Prices.

*The Associated Press*

WASHINGTON — Four air traffic controllers told the House Public Works and Transportation Committee on Friday that they are often overworked and that routine procedures sometimes are ignored at busy airports.

"The fabric of the workforce is being torn at the joints of collapse," said Gregory McGuirk, a controller at the Federal Aviation Administration center at Leesville, Virginia, Anthony J. Skirrick, a controller at Palmdale, California, which handles traffic into the Los Angeles area, said that "understaffing" of the center is "a major management problem" and that "the center is extremely unsafe. . . . When there are a lot of arrivals things go down the drain."

However, J. Lynn Helms, the FAA administrator, said in preliminary testimony that while the air traffic control system "is not without its imperfections" it is safe. The FAA fired 11,500 controllers in August 1981 after an illegal strike.

**Reuters**  
**LONDON** — Glaxo Holdings has high hopes for its Zantac ulcer drug in the United States, where marketing started in July, Austin said, chairman, said in the annual report, released Friday.  
Zantac, the main contributor to Glaxo's growth last year, is expected to be available in France before the end of fiscal 1983-84 and in Japan the following year.

Oct. 28  
Figures in French Francs per metric ton

[illegible]

100

[illegible]

**Oct. 28**  
 Figures in sterling per metric ton:

[illegible]

1,003 lots of 100 tons.	N.T.	N.T.	242.00	245.00	247.00	249.00
SOLD						

[illegible]

Figures in sterling per metric ton.  
Silver in pence per fine ounce.

[illegible]

# Satır

Get  
Friday's  
Closing  
Prices.



## Meeting Held On U.S. Steel Import Plan

PITTSBURGH — U.S. Steel Corp. said Friday that it has concluded three days of closed-door talks with officials of British Steel Corp. about a controversial import plan and will continue negotiations next month.

"I can't tell you if they're any closer or not" to settling the joint venture, a spokesman for Pittsburgh-based U.S. Steel said. "The meetings were to refine the proposals."

He said five British Steel negotiators met Tuesday through Thursday with "various U.S. Steel officials" about the plan, which calls for U.S. Steel to import over a long period 500,000 tons of British steel for finishing at its Fairless works near Philadelphia.

Negotiations are scheduled to resume in November at an undisclosed location, the spokesman said.

U.S. Steel's top officials have estimated that the arrangement has only a 50-50 chance of going through. Chairman David M. Rockwell said recently that he hopes to settle the matter by the end of November.

While U.S. Steel, the largest steel company in the United States, contends the plan is the only way to



David Rockwell

save the aging Fairless plant from shutdown, the United Steelworkers union has strongly opposed the plan.

The union says such an arrangement would cost thousands of jobs at Fairless and other steel mills across the United States because U.S. Steel's competitors would be forced to start similar import programs.

### Ford Adding to Spanish Plant

DEARBORN, Michigan — Ford Motor Co. said Friday it will invest \$42 million by June 1985 to produce a new line of 1.3-liter gas engines at its plant in Valencia, Spain.

## Brazil Publishes New Wage-Cut Law

BRASILIA — The government has published another wage-cutting law — the fifth this year — with a stern warning that Brazil's recession-ridden society could make no further concessions to foreign bankers.

Government leaders said they were confident that the new law would win enough support among government party dissidents and a minor rightist opposition grouping to gain congressional approval.

"Each society has its own limit for supporting sacrifices," Labor Minister Murilo Macedo said Thursday after eight hours of negotiations between pro-government politicians and ministers who deal with the economy.

"Our creditors must understand that this is the maximum for us," he said, warning that "any greater sacrifice would create an unsupportable situation."

While the government fights to enact policies that will reduce inflation, now at a rate of about 175 percent, foreign bankers and the International Monetary Fund have suspended multibillion-dollar loans that Brazil desperately needs to carry on until it can refinance its \$90-billion foreign debt.

The new wage law, which took immediate effect but required ratification by both houses of the congress within 60 legislative days, retained sliding-scale cuts introduced earlier to limit future six-month increases to a percentage of past inflation, but reduced the overall severity of the cuts from 80 percent of the official inflation index to about 87 percent for the work force as a whole, the government said.

The more than two-thirds of workers who earn up to \$35 a week will receive higher indexing. There was also protection for mortgage holders and pensioners. The top rate of income tax rose from 55 percent to 60 percent.

Political sources said the law was drawn up after President Joao Baptista Figueiredo ordered Planning Minister Antonio Delfino Netto to accept some of the demands of government party dissidents to "go easier on the middle class" and so help win congressional approval.

"If this law is not approved, then we will have serious difficulties with the international financial community," Mr. Macedo said.

The government party's leader in the Chamber of Deputies, Nelson Marchezan, said he hoped to gain enough support to push the law through before next month's IMF board meeting, which will either release or continue withholding loans from Brazil.



Joao Baptista Figueiredo

### S. Korean Official Sees GNP Growing 8% in '83

SEOUL — South Korea's gross national product is expected to grow by more than 8 percent this year, up from the government's original projection of 7.5 percent, Economic Planning Minister Shin Byong Hyeon said Friday.

He said brisk production activities, increased consumer demand and a good rice crop led to the latest forecast.

Mr. Shin said wholesale prices fell 1 percent during the past year and consumer prices rose 2 percent, the lowest rate of inflation in South Korean history.

## IMF Lending Reached Record Of \$20 Billion During Fiscal 1983

WASHINGTON — Lending by the International Monetary Fund, which is facing funding problems because of disputes within the U.S. Congress, hit a new peak of more than \$20 billion in the year that ended Sept. 30.

It was more than triple the \$5.7 billion lent in 1982 and was well over the total for 1981, the fund's previous record year. That earlier record would have been about \$13.8 billion at current exchange rates.

The figures were announced Thursday in "IMF Survey," a publication that appears every two weeks.

The IMF has 146 member governments. Its main task in recent years has been to make loans to members in trouble with their debts to banks. In return, the governments must promise the IMF to enact austerity programs.

Mexico, Brazil, Argentina and Portugal have been the biggest recent borrowers.

In the past, banks considered an IMF loan a "seal of approval" that encouraged them to grant loans of their own. More recently, especially since Mexico's crisis in 1982, however, banks have been more reluctant to lend money and the IMF has insisted that they promise to increase their level of

lending before the fund makes a commitment of its own.

The member governments have promised to make \$42 billion in new contributions available to the IMF for lending Jan. 1. The United States pledged \$8.4 billion of that total.

The promises become effective when members with 70 percent of the voting rights furnish the money. So far 69 countries with 55.38 per-

cent of the voting rights have contributed.

The United States would account for almost 20 percent more, and if Congress makes a positive decision the necessary remaining countries are expected to follow.

The U.S. Senate and the House have passed bills providing the money, but the two pieces of legislation have widely differing provisions.

## Brock Is in Japan to Discuss Car, Beef and Citrus Quotas

TOKYO — William E. Brock, the U.S. trade representative, arrived here Friday for talks with Japanese officials.

He is expected to be discussed several trade problems, including the possible extension of Japan's voluntary restraint of car exports to the United States and the possible lifting of Japanese quotas on imports of beef and citrus fruit from the United States.

The Japanese government said Friday that it would try to settle the

issue of car exports before President Ronald Reagan's visit to Japan in November. The current agreement limiting Japanese car exports to 1.8 million units annually is to expire in March.

The statement also said it would be difficult to reach an early agreement on beef and citrus quotas because of the wide gap between the two countries on the issue.

The United States wants Japan to remove the import quotas but Japan has offered only to ease the restrictions. The current agreement expires in March.

## Friday's AMEX Closing

Vol. of 4 p.m. — 7,360,000  
Prev. 4 p.m. Vol. — 6,970,000  
Prev. Consolidated Close — 4,950.00

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

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## ACROSS

1 — de  
Boulogne,  
Paris  
5 Prefix with  
medic  
9 Flaccid  
13 Grant  
18 Sports news  
20 Nile bird  
21 ... a bone  
and a bank  
23 ... Kipling  
24 Lorna of  
fiction  
25 Philippine  
island  
26 Bobby  
Thompson's  
victim  
27 Prefix with  
state  
28 Sales slogan of  
certain spice  
vendors  
32 "Leave — to  
Heaven!"  
33 Yiddish  
gossip  
34 — Major  
35 "I'm a la —"  
37 Fryer's robe  
40 T-man, e.g.  
41 Opponent of  
Muhammad:  
1978  
42 Reputed to be  
44 Broadway's  
Ellis  
46 Slogan of a  
rosary vendor?  
53 Adman's  
come-on

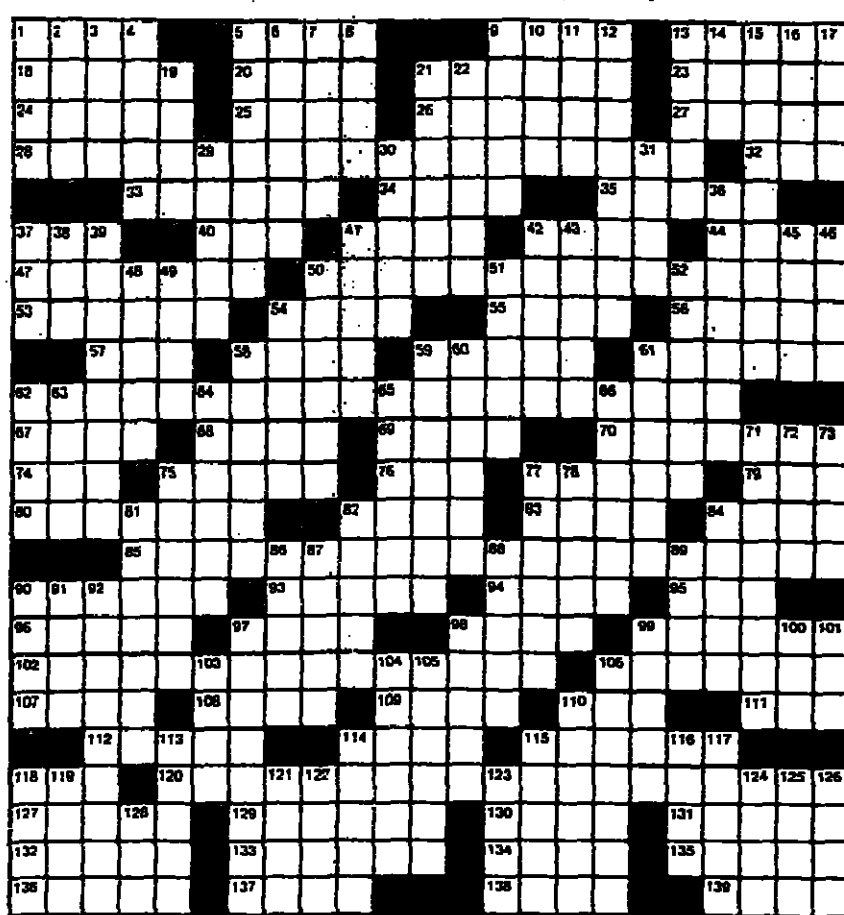
## ACROSS

54 Cockboats  
55 Mutilate  
56 — barrel (at  
one's mercy)  
57 Whimper  
58 Yawn  
59 Circus  
Maximus  
official  
61 Luke street talk  
62 Fedora-indus-  
try slogan?  
67 Hebrew  
measure  
68 Sharp  
69 Infinitive in  
Finnish  
70 Charleston  
foreunner  
74 Deighton's  
Needle, e.g.  
75 Fitted with a  
glass sheet  
76 Island garland  
77 Fine fiddle  
78 Actor Vigoda  
80 — of  
Baltimore (H.  
L. Mencken)  
82 Put on a little  
act  
83 The Great  
Consumer  
84 Ruy or Gil  
85 U.S.M.A.'s  
polite  
invitation?  
90 Products of a  
certain boom  
93 Diamond wear  
94 Disraeli, to  
Arless  
95 — Gatos

## ACROSS

96 Type of U.S.  
rider plane  
97 Kelly  
character  
98 Whimper  
99 Nemesis of  
the Joker  
102 Baking flour's  
salt-wrap  
slogan?  
106 Not cerebral  
107 Gridiron's  
Rote  
108 Vinegar:  
Prefix  
109 Therefore  
110 Helios  
111 Find fault:  
often  
112 Put up  
114 Zoological  
suffix  
115 Braid, in a way  
118 Mrs.' group  
120 Hotel  
contractor's  
lure?  
127 Presidential  
reception  
129 Longfellow  
hero  
130 Intertwine  
131 Courtyard  
132 High  
133 Extended a  
manuscript  
134 Tied  
135 Attends  
Choate, e.g.  
136 Powders  
137 Casa par-  
138 Actor Frobe  
139 Sybarite's  
delight

## Madison Ave. Leftovers By Barry L. Cohen



© New York Times, edited by Eugene Malachuk.

## DOWN

1 Turkey  
2 Silvery fish  
3 Doctrinaire  
4 Sordid  
5 Turkish coin  
6 Twain's "A  
Tramp —"  
7 Jazz figures  
8 Kind of dir.  
9 Holy city  
10 Fleming and  
McKellen  
11 Tund souls  
12 Of dinner  
13 Ta-ta, in Tours  
14 Put on  
15 Passe  
16 As to

## DOWN

17 Lachrymose  
drop  
18 Kind of  
surgery  
21 Fairy king  
22 California city  
28 Deduce  
29 Long  
manesakes  
31 Famous scout  
36 Ties  
37 Fitting  
38 Town north of  
Bore Moresby  
39 Shiner  
41 German pistol  
42 Overturned a  
milk can

## DOWN

43 City on the  
Rhine  
45 Titanic sinker  
46 Asinine sound  
48 Composite  
flower  
49 Exceedingly  
50 Rumbled, as a  
gang  
51 Complaint  
chululisy  
52 Drooped  
54 Child's partner  
58 Kind of ben-  
ar  
59 Regards highly  
60 Ridicule

## DOWN

61 Where whips  
keep watch  
62 Part of M.V.P.  
63 Abbr. for a  
frog or newt  
64 "Rock —"  
65 Moray trap  
66 "Two —"  
67 Charm  
71 Israel's Abba  
73 Gadfly  
75 Bred wren  
77 Winds thread  
78 Kind of search,  
in reality  
81 More piquant

## DOWN

82 Words before  
war or God  
84 Kipling opus  
86 Hit  
87 Shell crew, at  
times  
88 Cape Cod town  
89 Draft  
90 Enjoy a beach  
91 Off  
92 Popular  
seasonings  
97 Imagines  
98 Sound of the  
West  
99 Misrepresent  
100 One — time

## DOWN

101 Darkroom  
prod.  
103 Jane Russell  
film: 1956  
104 Poe maiden  
108 Waxed  
eloquent  
109 In the black  
110 Printer's  
device  
113 Witnesses  
114 "Kick Out  
of You"  
115 Figaro's  
specialty  
116 Creator of  
Marryin' Sam

## DOWN

117 Finnish lake,  
to Sweden  
118 "When I Was  
—": G. & S.  
119 Waiter's  
presentation  
121 Hindu scrip-  
ture  
122 Malefic  
123 Cassini  
124 Willow  
125 Pinches  
126 Cyrano's out-  
standing fea-  
ture  
128 Erode

## LAURA Z: A Life

By Laura Z. Hobson. Illustrated. 410 pp.  
\$17.95.  
Arbor House, 235 East 45th St., New York,  
N.Y. 10017.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

THOUGH Laura Z. Hobson is famous for hav-  
ing written the best-seller about anti-Semitism  
"Gentlemen's Agreement," her autobiography  
shows that this was only a small part of her achieve-  
ment. At a time when the world seemed to be a  
closed corporation managed by men, she carved out  
a career for herself by being stubborn, tireless,  
resourceful and smart. Yet she never became hard-  
edged or ruthless as some career women, not unna-  
turally did. On the evidence of "Laura Z," she was,  
and is, what used to be called "a good person," an  
expression we now tend to give an ironical inflec-  
tion, as if it were equivalent to belonging to a mildly  
fanatical religious sect.

Quite a few autobiographies are published these  
days by people whose lives hardly seem to have  
warranted them. Some of these books are rational-  
ized by their style, for almost any life is interesting if  
it's written with enough style. Hobson's "Laura Z,"  
however, makes comparatively little effort in the

## BOOKS

direction of style. She has so much to say about her  
83 years on earth that she just lets it tumble out.  
She was born in 1900 in New York City and soon  
moved to Long Island, where her father built a small  
two-story house whose outside stairway was, ac-  
cording to Hobson, put on "backwards," running  
from the rear to the front, instead of the other way  
around. Perhaps this was a form of protest on the  
part of her father, who had been a political prisoner  
in Russia and was now editor of the Jewish Daily  
Forward. Laura, though, was conventional enough,  
or American: enough at the time to be profoundly  
embarrassed by their eccentric stairway and for the  
rest of her life, she seemed to be dedicated to putting  
things straight.

At her first job as a cub copywriter, she met Tom  
Mount, who had had a story published in H.L.  
Mencken's Smart Set magazine. Before long, they  
were living together in Greenwich Village, an act so  
daring in their circle that they had to pretend to be  
married. Mount took a year off to write while Laura  
supported him — a classically deluded experiment  
— and when this failed, he went off to Tahiti.

In 1930, the author of "Laura Z" married Francis  
Thayer Hobson, a vice-president of a small publish-  
ing house. Husband and wife augmented their mod-

est income by collaborating on Westerns at \$500  
each. When Hobson left Laura for another woman,  
she turned her hand to magazine promotion.

While it's difficult to assess Hobson's talent as a  
novelist, she was certainly a genius as a writer of  
advertising. When she told Henry Luce that the  
promotion for Time magazine was pompous, he  
grudgingly hired her to improve on it. And she  
certainly did. Her copy had a tightness, a precision  
and a direct emotional appeal that some readers  
may find missing in her novels.

Unlike many autobiographical writers who were  
intimate with famous people, Hobson is not much  
given to gossip. Yet, since she is writing about her  
life, she can hardly avoid a few eyebrow-raising  
anecdotes. In one of these, Clara Booth Brokaw  
asked Hobson to address in her presence. After five  
pregnancies and four miscarriages, Mrs. Brokaw  
said, she wanted to see what a well-  
preserved body looked like. She was planning, she  
explained, to have her own figure "fixed," so that  
she could be "perfect for Harry" [Luce].

Twice engaged to marry Ralph Ingersoll, then  
publisher of Time, Hobson describes his leaving her  
practically at the altar in order to give his full  
attention to the newspaper PM, which he was about  
to edit. Later.

When Hobson sketched out the plot of the novel-  
in-progress that was to become "Gentlemen's  
Agreement," Dorothy Thompson, the crusading  
foreign correspondent, was pessimistic. So was  
Richard Simon, the publisher of Hobson's first  
novel, "The Trespassers." As she points out, we may  
have forgotten that in 1930s and '40s, Time could  
refer to France's premier as "Jew Blue" and the  
columnist Walter Winchell, a "little like" while  
addressing the House, could be roundly applauded.

For Hobson, anti-Semitism in the United States,  
though generally denied in polite circles, was all too  
real and she persisted with her book. She just  
wanted the stairways in her country to run in the  
right direction. The book, and the movie with Gregory  
Peck, made her rich and famous. But while  
"Gentlemen's Agreement" was an important story  
for its time, "Laura Z" is a better one. While truth is  
no longer stranger than fiction, it is sometimes  
stronger.

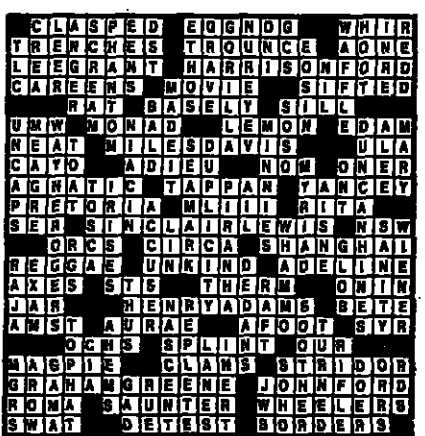
Anatole Broyard is on the staff of The New York  
Times.

## DENNIS THE MENACE



"I SHOULD BE THE ONE WHO IS MAD...IT WAS  
MY BUBBLE GUM YOU SAT ON!"

## Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



CLASPED EGGING WHIR  
LIFELESS TROUBLE COME  
LEGION IN A PLOT  
CARRIAGE MOVING SILENT  
RAT BASELY SILE  
UNR MONAD LEMON COAM  
NEAT MESSIDAY ULA  
CITYO DUTIED NOB ONER  
ELEGANT ELEGANT PAVET  
PREFECTA BLIND ALTA  
SER SINGLAIRREWIS NSW  
ORCS CIRCA SHANGHAI  
REGGAE UNKING ADELIN  
AKES SIE THERM ONTO  
LIT SILENTLY AIBS  
ANST ARAAE APOOT SYR  
ORNS SPLINT JOR  
HAPPIE CLARE STIDDOB  
GRANAGREENE JONNFOR  
ROME SAUTIER WHELEERS  
SIAT SEVIST BOBBER

## Canadian Stock Markets

Prices in Canadian cents unless marked \$

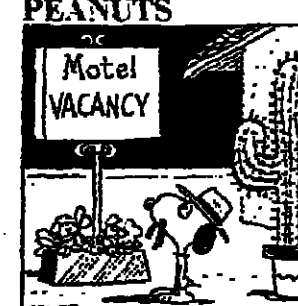
Toronto				High Low Close Change			
8000 AMCA Inc	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
4000 AMCA Inc	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
4000 AMCA Inc	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
4000 AMCA Inc	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
4000 AMCA Inc	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
4000 AMCA Inc	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
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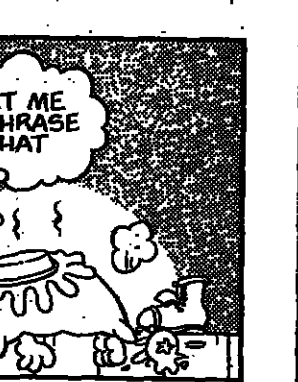
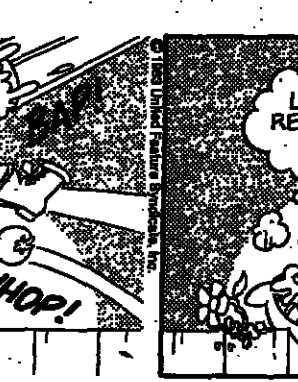
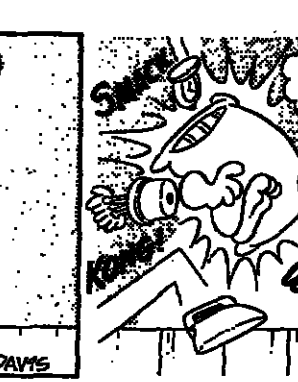
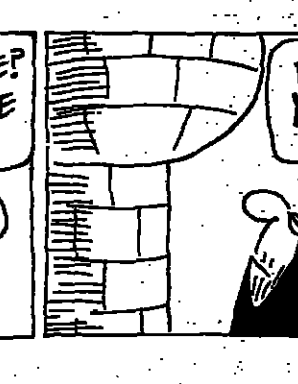
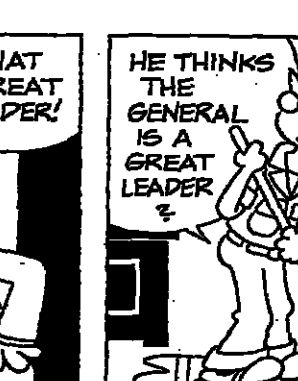
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SPORTS

# On an Evening of Rare Perfection, Soviet Women Win Gymnastics Title

**BUDAPEST** — The crowning of gymnastics, which is based on "10" as the score for a perfect performance, was devalued somewhat Thursday at the World Gymnastics Championships when no fewer than seven women got one or more in the optional exercises.

The 10s came in the final rotation in which the top four teams from Monday's compulsory exercises were grouped. It was reasonable to expect high scores as both East Germany and Romania were within range of the leading Soviet team and were obviously pumped up. But to have four 10s in the first three minutes of competition struck some as unreasonable.

The Soviet Union — which went on to win the team

competition, outdistancing Romania by 1.35 points, East Germany by 4.20, Bulgaria by 4.47, and China by 5.77 — scored three 10s in the vault on the first rotation. Defending world champion Olga Bicherova and teammates Natalia Yourchenko and Olga Mostepanova made perfect vaults. Romania, meanwhile, was working on the uneven bars at the same time, getting 10s from Ecaterina Szabo and Lavinia Agache. Experienced onlookers called it the most amazing three minutes of gymnastics they had ever seen. But later, others wondered if it was the most amazing and boldest example of collusion gymnastics ever witnessed.

This raises two issues in gymnastics, issues already well worked over. Namely the favoritism of East-bloc judges, who tend to dominate the panels and who tend to overscore their athletes. The second, of course, is sour grapes — the complaints of the rest of field who either do not have the right judges or else — could this be? — the right athletes.

Mike Jacqui, president of the United States Gymnastics Federation and the representative of the U.S. Delegation here, took a middle road on all this, saying: "The East European judges may cooperate from time to time, but not in the raising of the top gymnasts' scores. The effects of their judging tend to be seen in the raising of the lesser gymnasts' scores."

The best of the Soviet female gymnasts is not 15-year-old Olga Bicherova, the defending champion. She is unlikely regarded as the most overrated gymnast in the game.

Bicherova, although she had a 10 and a 9.9, was not among the top three scorers from her team so she did not advance to Saturday's all-around finals, the individual portion of the seven-day meet. Instead, the three Soviet representatives will be Yourchenko, the half-way leader; Mostepanova, currently in third place; and Tatiana Frolova.

Also in the running for the individual crown are Romania's Agache and Szabo, who finished second and fourth. And so is remarkable Mari Gnanuck of East Germany, whose elbow was shattered this spring and who is coming back from a big surgery. In her first international meet since then, the girl who rated a 10 percent chance of returning to the sport in May is now in fifth place in the all-around. And this despite a disastrous 9.3 in the floor exercises when she fell.

That Gnanuck survived that gaffe threw chills into anyone who hoped to pass her. Regarded as a 10 in the body and a 12 in the head, she has a history of freezing on the floor. In the last world championships she had three 9.9s and then finished 30th when she walked off the floor midway through her routine. The word on her is that she's afraid to tumble. But not, evidently, very much afraid. Or just not anymore.

The U.S. team, without its No. 1 and 3 members — Dianne Durham and Mary Lou Retton — probably fared as well as it could in this meet, finishing seventh.

One thing, though, the United States will be in the Olympics. The 11 other teams to survive the qualifier include, in order, the Soviet Union, Romania, East Germany, Bulgaria, China, Czechoslovakia, West Germany, Hungary, Canada, North Korea and Japan.



Natalia Yourchenko working the beam.



**BUZZING DEFENSE** — Boston goalie Doug Keans blocks a shot by Minnesota's Will Plett before Gord Khuzak took out Plett. After Boston's 8-1 victory on Thursday, Keans said, "All I had to do was stand in there and make the first save. We just buzzed them all night."

## Ski Official Says Stenmark Will Be Barred From Games

**STOCKHOLM** — Ingemar Stenmark, winner of two Olympic skiing gold medals and 17 World Cup titles, will not be permitted to compete at the Winter Games in Sarajevo, an International Ski Federation official said Friday.

Marc Girardelli, meanwhile, an Austrian who skis for Luxembourg, may have trouble getting permission to compete at the Games because he apparently wants to ski for Austria.

"My personal opinion is that neither Stenmark nor Girardelli will

## Talks Stalled; NBA Referees On Sidelines

**NEW YORK** — The National Basketball Association was to open its season Friday with nine games, all staffed by substitute referees to replace the regulars, who have been unable to achieve a new contract with the league.

The latest talks between the two sides lasted five hours Thursday in Princeton, New Jersey. But progress was described as meager, and both the league and the National Association of Basketball Referees, representing the 29 regular officials, said there would not be enough time to get them to the opening games no matter what happened at negotiations.

Thursday's talks were held as some of the league's 23 teams engaged in transactions to meet the deadline for achieving a 12-man roster limit.

After the meeting between the league and the referees, the NBA said it had put an additional proposal on the table that would have increased the starting salaries to \$28,000 from the league's original offer of \$24,000.

Richie Phillips, the union's general counsel, acknowledged the offer but said: "It was unacceptable because it was the same for all three years of the contract. They wouldn't budge on the second and third years."

Phillips also said that the union had reduced its salary demands for each of the three years in a new contract. It is now asking \$32,000 for starting referees, he said, instead of \$35,000 in the first year, \$35,000 instead of \$37,000 in the second year, and \$38,000 instead of \$39,000 in the third year.

Phillips said the referees would picket the game between the 76ers and the Washington Bullets at the Spectrum in Philadelphia and the New York Knicks' home opener Saturday night against the Washington Bullets at Madison Square Garden.

## Exhibition Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE		W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlantic Division					
Boston	4	2	.750	—	
Washington	5	2	.750	—	
Philadelphia	4	4	.500	—	
New York	3	4	.429	2 1/2	
New Jersey	3	5	.375	3	
Central Division					
Atlanta	7	1	.875	—	
Detroit	6	2	.750	1	
Indiana	5	3	.625	2	
Chicago	4	4	.500	3	
Albuquerque	3	5	.375	4	
Cleveland	0	4	.000	5	
WESTERN CONFERENCE					
Midwest Division					
Dallas	3	2	.600	—	
Utah	4	3	.571	—	
Denver	4	4	.500	1 1/2	
Kansas City	4	4	.500	1 1/2	
San Antonio	2	7	.222	3	
Houston	1	7	.125	3 1/2	
Pacific Division					
Golden State	5	2	.714	—	
Phoenix	4	4	.500	1 1/2	
Portland	4	4	.500	1 1/2	
Sacramento	4	5	.444	2	
San Diego	3	5	.375	2 1/2	
Los Angeles	1	5	.167	3 1/2	

## Fouts Hurt for Chargers' Game Against Redskins

By Michael Janofsky

**NEW YORK** — Not since 1977, when he sat out 10 games because of a fractured hip, has Dan Fouts missed two consecutive games for the San Diego Chargers. Yet now, when they need him most, he is expected to be unavailable again Monday night when the Chargers play the Washington Redskins in San Diego.

Fouts, who holds several National Football League passing records, has injuries to his left wrist and right thumb and to the rotator cuff



Dan Fouts out for Chargers



Dave Krieg in for Seahawks

## NFL PREVIEW

In his right shoulder. He did not play last Sunday, when the Chargers lost to the Denver Broncos, 14-7.

His injuries could not have come at a worse time. The Chargers have fallen to 3-5 after two consecutive losses, and so many other Chargers are injured that even a healthy Fouts would be hard pressed to bring a victory over the Redskins.

Fouts' absence gave Ed Luther, a fourth-year quarterback from San Jose State, the first start of his career against the Redskins. He had only limited success, completing 22 of 48 for 193 yards.

The Redskins would seem to be an ideal team for a quarterback to exploit. Despite their 6-2 record, the Redskins are tied with the Giants for the worst-rated pass defense in the league.

Part of the reason may be that the team have had difficulty running on the Redskins. The Raiders run for 105 yards against them, but no other team has run for 100. And, with injuries to running backs Chuck Muncie and James Brooks, it is not likely the Chargers will, either. (Harrah's Reno Race & Sports Book have made Washington a 3-point favorite.)

Previews of the other games this weekend follow:

## NATIONAL CONFERENCE

**Dallas Cowboys (7-1)** — After their first loss of the season, by 40-38 to the Raiders last Sunday night, the Cowboys play six straight games against teams that now have non-winning records. To win, the Giants need to exploit the Cowboys' secondary, as the Raiders did — for 300 yards. (Dallas by seven.)

**Detroit Lions (3-5)** at Chicago Bears (3-5) — The Bears may be catching the Lions at a good time. The Lions played their worst game of the year in their loss to Washington, 38-17, rushing and passing for less than 100 yards each. The Bears, meanwhile, played their best defensive game of the year in a 7-6 victory over Philadelphia. But the Bears offense, which through the first seven weeks of the season had been rated No. 2 in the league, has slipped to No. 5. (Chicago by 2 1/2.)

**Minnesota Vikings (6-2)** at St. Louis Cardinals (2-5-1) — The Vikings are improving in the one area that could be most bothersome to the Cardinals, run defense. In each of the last three games, all victories, the Vikings have reduced the number of opposition rushing yards to,

## AMERICAN CONFERENCE

**Houston Oilers (8-8)** at Cleveland Browns (4-4) — There is no reason to assume that the Oilers will win any games this year. For the Browns, Brian Sipe, who has thrown 17 interceptions, most in the league, has been replaced by Paul McDonald. Not that this should make much difference to the Oilers: They're tied with three other teams for the fewest interceptions in the league, five. (Cleveland by 9 1/2.)

**Seattle Seahawks (4-4)** at Los Angeles Raiders (6-2) — The Raiders made Marc Wilson's first start of the year a last-gasp victory over the Cowboys. But it still left unresolved one major mystery: Why has Marcus Allen been ineffective? He is averaging 61 yards a game. To have any chance against the Raiders, the Seahawks will need to improve upon all facets of their offense, now led by Dave Krieg, who has replaced Jim Zorn. (Los Angeles by 6 1/2.)

**Kansas City Chiefs (4-4)** at Denver Broncos (5-3) — The Broncos are easily the weakest team in the league with a winning record. Four of their five victories are over teams that now have losing records. Even

## INTERCONFERENCE

**New York Jets (3-5)** at San Francisco 49ers (6-2) — The 49ers scored four touchdowns in the fourth quarter to defeat the Rams, 45-35, and had a season-high 358 yards of passing, which is a bad sign for the Jets. New York has yielded 215 yards or more of passing in each of its last three games, all losses. (San Francisco by 6.)

**New England Patriots (4-4)** at Atlanta Falcons (3-5) — The Patriots are on a bit of a roll, having won two straight. The second was one of the true shocks of the season, 31-0, over the Bills. This could lead one to believe that the Patriots, after one of their best defensive efforts of the season, are a cinch to defeat the Falcons, who overcame a 21-0 lead to win, 27-21. New England's defense is not likely to fold after three quarters, as the Jets' did. (Atlanta by 3.)

**New Orleans Saints (5-3)** at Buffalo Bills (5-3) — The Saints' defense gave up only two touchdowns runs and 141 total yards in the 24-21 victory over Tampa Bay. It's difficult to tell what sort of game New Orleans will get from the Bills, who have beaten only one team that now has a winning record.

## NHL Standings

**WALDES CONFERENCE**

W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
NY Rangers	9	2	18	48	33
Philadelphia	8	2	17	51	30
NY Isles	4	6	8	39	44
Washington	3	7	6	44	51
New Jersey	1	8	2	23	43

## ADAMS DIVISION

W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Quebec	7	4	13	54	44
Chicago	4	3	13	46	38
St. Louis	4	4	11	39	37
Pittsburgh	3	2	1	19	30
Buffalo	4	5	8	40	40

## CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Edmonton	7	2	15	54	47
Vancouver	4	5	9	51	48
Whitby	3	5	1	30	41
Calgary	3	4	1	30	41
Los Angeles	2	5	2	36	39

## THURSDAY'S RESULTS

Philadelphia 4, Quebec 3 (Cort, (4), Rich Sutter (3), Howe (2), Poulin (4), Bertrand (4), Palmentieri (7), McKernan (8)).
Boston 4, Minnesota 1 (O'Connell (4), O'Reilly (2), Ferguson (4), Pederson (4), Dufour (1), Grewier (1), Kruphelnitski (3), Marwari (1), Smith (3)).
Pittsburgh 4, Chicago 2 (Bovette (2), Kahoe (4), Taylor (1), Errey (2), Brown (4), Lormer (8)).

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## SPORTS BRIEFS

### Medical Panel Urges Ban on Boxing

**VENICE (AP)** — The World Medical Association, in a document issued at the end of its yearly congress here, Friday demanded a worldwide ban on boxing on the grounds it produces health risks.

The document also recommended new boxing rules granting to the doctor the power to stop the fight in any moment "the recognizes any clinical danger." At present only the referee can stop the fight. The doctor is consulted in case of serious cuts or injuries suffered by the contenders.

Andre Wynen, the association's secretary general, said that boxing may cause brain lesions even to fighters who never suffered a knockout.

### Lye Leads Last Stop on PGA Tour

**PENSACOLA, Florida (AP)** — Mark Lye shot nine birdies, including one on the final hole, for an eight-under-par 63 Thursday and a three-stroke lead after the first round of the Pensacola Open Golf Tournament, the final event on the 10-month Tour schedule.

Andy Bean had a five-under-par 66 and was tied for second with Dan Pohl and Ronnie Black. Lon Hinkle and Jeff Shuman followed at 67. The group at 68 included Cal Foote, the defending champion, and Fuzzy Zoeller, who needed medical treatment after the round for a chronic back condition.

### Murphy of NBA Rockets Retires

**HOUSTON (UPI)** — Calvin Murphy, a 13-year veteran guard and the only original Houston Rocket left on the National Basketball Association team, announced Thursday he was retiring immediately to make room for younger players.

The Rockets were faced with an NBA deadline of Friday for cutting their roster from 15 to 12 and observers had said Coach Bill Fitch faced a difficult choice between Murphy, 35, and three younger players. Murphy's retirement simplifies Fitch's choices.



Calvin Murphy

### Portugal Defeats Poland in Soccer

**WROCLAW, Poland (UPI)** — Portugal defeated Poland, 1-0, Friday on a goal by Carlos Manuel in the 31st minute to boost its chances of reaching next year's European Championship soccer finals in France.

Portugal will play host to the Soviet Union, the leader of the qualifying Group 2 on Nov. 13, and must win to overtake the Soviet side and advance to the finals. However, the Soviet Union will travel to Portugal with the psychological advantage of already having won, 5-0, at home over Portugal on April 27.

### Pryor Says He Is Quitting Boxing

**NEW YORK (NYT)** — Aaron Pryor, the 27-year-old undefeated World Boxing Association junior welterweight champion, carried out a promise with the announcement of his retirement Wednesday. The official word came in a letter from Robert Buechner, his lawyer, to James Binnis, the lawyer and legal adviser for the WBA.

"We represent Aaron Pryor," the letter said, "and hereby give you formal notice that he has retired as the undefeated world's junior welterweight champion."

Binnis said Johnny Bumphus, the No. 1 challenger, undefeated in 17 bouts, and Sang Ho Lee of South Korea, No. 2, would meet to fill the vacant title.

After Pryor defended his title last September against Alexis Arguello, he talked about retirement. However, in all the retirement talk, he has always left the door open for a possible return, either for a fight against Ray (Boom Boom) Mancini, the WBA lightweight champion, or even against Bumphus, if he were to beat Sang and then build his reputation.

### Palmer Signs New Pact With Orioles

**BALTIMORE (AP)** — Jim Palmer, the injury-plagued, three-time Cy Young Award winner, agreed Friday to a one-year contract with the world champion Baltimore Orioles.

Palmer, 38, the Orioles' winningest pitcher, with a record of 268-149 dating back to 1965, filed Thursday for free agency and eligibility for the re-entry draft Nov. 7. But the move was designed only to protect Palmer's position should the negotiations with the Orioles have fallen through, said Ron Shapiro, Palmer's agent.



